

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2283.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1871.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The NEXT ANNUAL MEETING of this ASSOCIATION will be held at EDINBURGH, commencing on WEDNESDAY 2nd, and continuing till WEDNESDAY, 9th August, 1871.

The EXCURSIONS will take place on THURSDAY, 10th August, 1871, the particulars of which will be duly notified.

President Elect.

Professor Sir WILLIAM THOMSON, M.A. D.C.L. LL.D.  
F.R.S. L. & E.

Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.

NEW MEMBERS and ASSOCIATES are elected by the Executive Committee at Edinburgh, on the following conditions:—  
NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS, for a payment of 2s. for the first year.

ASSOCIATES for this Meeting only, for a payment of 1s.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS, for a composition of 10s.

LADIES may become Members or Associates on the same terms as Gentlemen, and Ladies' Tickets (transferable to Ladies only) may be obtained by Members on payment of 1s.

Gentlemen who have in any former year been admitted Members of the Association, may on this occasion renew their Membership, without being called upon for arrears, on payment of 1s.

Tickets may now be had and information about local arrangements and facilities afforded by the Railway and Steamboat Companies will be obtained on application to the Local Secretaries, at Glasgow, 14, Young-street, Edinburgh, before the 1st of August.

Notices of Papers proposed to be read must be sent to G. GRIVITH, M.A., Assistant General Secretary of the British Association, 14, Young-street, Edinburgh, before the 1st of August.

By Order, H. W. BATES, Assistant Secretary.

15, Whitehall-place.

RAY SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the RAY SOCIETY will be held in EDINBURGH, on FRIDAY, August 4, 1871, at 2 P.M.

H. T. STAINTON, F.R.S., Secretary.

PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES, WOOD GREEN.—The Ceremony of OPENING the NEW WINGS to these Alms-houses will take place on SATURDAY, August 5, at 2.30 o'clock, to be followed by a PUBLIC BREAKFAST on the grounds, at which the Right Hon. EARL STANHOPE will preside.

Tickets—Gentlemen, 2s.; Ladies, 1s., to be had of the Stewards, the Council, the Collector, or the Secretary.

The names of intending Donors to the Endowment Fund will be thankfully acknowledged by William Clowes, Esq., Treasurer.

30, High Holborn.

J. HODSON, Secretary.

ANDERSON'S UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW.

CHAIR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Trustees invite Candidates for the Chair of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, vacant by the Appointment of Professor HUGHES to the Professorship of Experimental Philosophy in Durham University, in connection with the New College of Physical Science at Newcastle.

Applications to be lodged on or before the 26th of August with the Secretary, who will furnish information regarding the duties and terms of the Appointment.

J. B. KIDSTON, Secretary.

30, W. Regent-street.

Glasgow, 26th July, 1871.

Note.—The Trustees do not bind themselves to appoint any of the Applicants.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIP and EXHIBITION IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

A SCHOLARSHIP of the value of 40l. tenable for three years, and an EXHIBITION of the value of 50l. for one year, will be awarded by open competitive Examination in Natural Science, at St. Mary's Medical School, on SEPTEMBER 26th, and following days.

Any person will be eligible as a Candidate who has passed an Examination qualifying him to register as a Medical Student, provided he has not previously completed a full year of medical study at a recognized Hospital.

Candidates are requested to call personally upon the Dean, at the School, on MONDAY, Sept. 25th, between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m., and to bring with them a Certificate of having passed the required preliminary Examination.

Further information as to the subjects of Examination, and the conditions under which the Scholarship and Exhibition will be held, may be obtained from Dr. CHADLEIGH, the Dean, or from Mr. KNOTT, the Registrar, at the Hospital.

W. R. CHADLEIGH, M.D., Dean of the School.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN EXHIBITION of

MODERN PICTURES in OIL and WATER COLOURS.—The

Liverpool HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the above Exhibition will be OPENED in the "Derby Museum," William Brown-street, on MONDAY, the 4th September, and that Pictures will be received in Liverpool between Monday the 7th and Saturday the 15th August inclusive.

For the convenience of Metropolitan Artists who have been specially invited to exhibit, arrangements have been made with Mr. James Bourne, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, London, to collect and transmit their Works.

Municipal Offices, J. RAYNER, Town Clerk and Hon. Sec.

Dale-street, Liverpool.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY and NEXT

WEEK.

SATURDAY (July 29th)—EXTRA GRAND CONCERT.—Last of the Summer Season.

MONDAY—Opera, at 2. Special Display of Fireworks, &c.

TUESDAY—FETE OF THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

WEDNESDAY—CONCERTINA and PIANOFORTE RECITAL, by Mr. and Mrs. R. Blagrove—Orchestral Band, &c.

THURSDAY—OPERA, at 2.

FRIDAY—MILITARY BAND and TERRACE PROMENADE, at 5 p.m.

SATURDAY—GRAND SUPPLEMENTARY ROSE-SHOW.

The Fine-Art Courts and Collections, the Technological and Natural History Collections, all the various Illustrations of Art, Science, and Nature, and the Gardens and Park, always open. Gallery of Modern Pictures. Music and Fountains daily.

Admission, Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday (This Day), Five Shillings; August 3rd, Half-a-Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY, with the exception of the Law-Room, will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 9th of August, till SATURDAY, the 2nd of September, both days included. During the above period the Law-Room will be shut at 3, instead of 4 o'clock.

Advocates' Library, 29th July, 1871.

By Order of the Curators.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

of 1871.

The GENERAL PUBLIC are admitted EVERY WEEK-DAY, EXCEPT WEDNESDAY, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., on payment of ONE SHILLING. On WEDNESDAYS the price is HALF-A-CROWN.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

of 1871.

The GENERAL RULES for the Exhibition of Selected Specimens of all varieties of FINE and DECORATIVE ART, with Scientific Inventions, and the Manufactures of Jewellery, Cotton, Musical Instruments, Paper, and Printing, with their Machinery, may now be had of the Attendants in the present year's Exhibition, and by letter addressed to the Secretary.—Offices, 3, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

JEWELLERY in the INTERNATIONAL

EXHIBITION of 1871.—TRADES interested in JEWELLERY and its MACHINERY—Selected Specimens of which will be exhibited in 1871—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

COTTON in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

of 1871.—TRADES interested in COTTON and its MACHINERY—Selected Specimens of which will be exhibited in 1871—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

PRINTING, PAPER, and STATIONERY in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

of 1871.—TRADES interested in PRINTING, PAPER, and STATIONERY, and their MACHINERY—Selected Specimens of which will be exhibited in 1871—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

of 1871.—TRADES interested in MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Selected Specimens of which will be exhibited in 1871—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

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in Connexion with the University of London.

Principal.

J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A.

PROFESSORS and TEACHERS.

Greek.—Professor J. G. Greenwood, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.

Latin and Comp. Philology.—Professor A. S. Wilkins, M.A., Fellow of University College, London.

English Language and Literature.—Ancient and Modern History.—Professor A. W. Ward, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Mathematics.—Professor Thomas Barker, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Assistant Lecturer, A. T. Bentley, M.A.

Natural Philosophy.—Professor Ralfour Stewart, LL.D., F.R.S.; Professor H. Core, M.A.

Physical Laboratory.—Director, Professor Ralfour Stewart, LL.D., F.R.S.; Professor Thomas H. Core, M.A.; Assistant, Francis

Civil and Mechanical Engineering.—Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing.—Professor Osborne Reynolds, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge; Assistant, J. R. Millar, B.E.

Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy.—Political Economy.—Professor W. Stanley Jevons, M.A., F.R.S., Fellow of University College, London.

Jurisprudence and Law.—Professor James Bryce, D.C.L., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

Chemistry.—Professor H. E. Roscoe, B.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Classical Literature.—Professor J. H. Rieu, B.A., F.R.S.; Senior Assistant, C. Schorlemmer; Junior Assistant, Francis Jones.

Natural History.—Professor W. C. Williamson, F.R.S.

Oriental Languages.—Professor J. H. Rieu, B.A., F.R.S.

Modern Languages.—Professor Theodore; Hermann Breymann, Ph.D.

Mineralogy.—C. A. Burghard, Ph.D.

Free-Hand Drawing.—William Walker.

The Session COMMENCES on the 2nd OCTOBER. Persons seeking admission as Students must be not under 14 years of age. Prospectuses of the Day or Evening Classes, and of the Scholarships and Entrance Exhibitions tenable at the College, will be sent on application.

J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, LAMPETER.—This

College has, by Charter, the power of conferring the Degrees of B.A. and B.D. The Course of Study embraces preparation for other Professions as well as for Holy Orders; and the entire necessary Expenses do not exceed 45l. per annum.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, LAMPETER.—On

TUESDAY, the 3rd OCTOBER, there will be an EXAMINATION for SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS. There will be vacant Four Scholarships, of the respective value of 50l., 40l., 30l., and 25l.; and several Exhibitions, ranging in value from 10l. to 20l. per annum.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THE THIRD TERM will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 20.

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Three Scholarships worth 50l. per annum, for one or two years, to be examined for in December.

For details, apply to the Secretary.

FRESHFIELD COLLEGE, near SOUTHPORT,

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FRESHFIELD COLLEGE, which combines the Sanitary advantages of an Island and Seaside Residence, will (D.V.) BE OPENED on the 1st of AUGUST NEXT, under the Principalship of the Rev. GEORGE BARTLE, D.D., for many years Proprietor of Walton College, Liverpool.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

## TRENT COLLEGE.

Post Town—Nottingham. Railway Station—Trent.

The NEXT HALF-YEAR BEGINS August 23, and NEW BOYS will come August 25. Trent College is a Public School of 350 Boys, conducted on the Principles of the Church of England. A thoroughly good Education in English, Latin, French, and Mathematics is given.

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Mathematical and Senior Assistant Master—Rev. J. E. REECE, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

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TERMS, Ten Pounds a Quarter, paid in advance. No extra charges, and no bills sent home.

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Head Master.

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Douglas Theological Essay Prize-man, 1859;

Head Master of Richmond School, Yorkshire, 1853 to 1871; formerly

Second Master of Clifton College, &c.

The new Buildings—the foundation-stone of which was laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on July 1st, 1870—will be ready for occupation in September, when the Head Master will be prepared to RECEIVE BOARDERS.

These Buildings, which have been planned by Mr. A. Waterhouse, comprise a large Central Hall or School-room, two Class-rooms, and two Masters' Houses, with accommodation for Sixty Boarders, each Boy having a separate dormitory. They are situated on the outskirts of the town of Reading, and have ten acres of land attached to them.

The system of Education will be the same as that which has been adopted in the large Proprietary Colleges, providing at once for the requirements of Boys who are to proceed to the Universities, and of those who are preparing for the Army, Navy, or Civil Service Examinations, or for Mercantile life.

Scholarships tenable at the School, and Exhibitions tenable at the Universities, will be awarded annually.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Head Master, the Rev. Dr. STOKOE, Richmond, Yorkshire; or at the Office of the Town Clerk, The Forbury, Reading.

## BEDFORD COLLEGE (for LADIES), 48 and 49,

BEDFORD-SQUARE. Founded 1849. Incorporated 1869.

The SESSION 1871-72 will BEGIN THURSDAY, OCT. 12.

Two ARNOLD SCHOLARSHIPS, giving Free Admission for two years to Five Classes, will be OPEN for Competition, by Examination, at the beginning of NEXT OCTOBER. Candidates are requested to send their Names to the Secretary before September 1st.—Prospectuses, with particulars of Scholarships, Boarding, &c., may be had at the College.

JANE MARTIN, Esq., Hon. Sec.

## LADIES' COLLEGE, DUFFIELD HOUSE,

LOWER NORWOOD, Surrey.

The AUTUMN TERM will COMMENCE, D.V., the 18th of September. Fees, inclusive of 50, 50, and 100 Guineas, according to Masters; the latter embraces also Riding, Lessons, and Season Ticket for Crystal Palace.—Address Mrs. or Miss RICHARDSON, as above.

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PUPILS RE-ASSEMBLE August 6th.

Vacations at Midsummer and Christmas only.

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MARKE, residing at STUTTGART, has VACANCIES for Two or Three PUPILS, to prepare them for a Commercial or a Professional life. He is now in England, and will be happy to take charge of any Pupil returning with him to Germany on August 15th. Mrs. MARKE is an English Lady. Terms 50 Guineas.—Address Rev. W. MARKE, Rev. F. S. Barry's, Avenue-road, Acton, W.

## GERMANY—YOUNG LADIES wishing for

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1871.

## LITERATURE

*Edinburgh, Old and New. The Forty-First Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1871.*

THE British Association may be congratulated on once again assembling in the Queen of Cities. Just a thousand years ago there was a hill-fort out of which the present Edinburgh has grown; and if this Queen of Capitals has lost some of her strength, she has increased in beauty. It was because of her strength that Edinburgh was made the capital of the nation. Kings gazed securely from their tower of safety over the thatched houses, till English law-breakers coveted their neighbour's house, his ox and his ass, his maid-servant and his man-servant, and all that was his. Bannockburn may be something for the Scots to be proud of; but, to our thinking, the trophy that they may lawfully prize above all others, and which, we believe, is still in the keeping of the Convener of Trades, is the "Blue Blanket," as they popularly call the banner which James the Third conferred on the citizens for their effectual aid against Edward the Fourth. Generous King! the privilege he bestowed on the citizens, for the blood they shed and the lives they sacrificed, was, that they might display this banner, and shed more of their blood for him whenever he needed their succour! It is true that the Edinburgh people were a fighting people. They slew one another in private quarrel when there was no public excuse for fighting with foreign foes. In religious questions, they exacted life for the sake of conciliation and the love of God! Even a princely wooing brought Edinburgh woe. When the Regency declined to give the little Mary Stuart to little Edward Tudor, the father of the wooer, Henry the Eighth, sent a force to Edinburgh, and set it on fire, in several places at once. This burning was to show, by its light, that the Regency was wrong,—just as Elizabeth subsequently proved, by stronger reasons than Knox ever produced, that Edinburgh and reformed tenets were logically correct, by using the argument of Protestant culverins successfully against Popish Leith and its artillery. We suppose that it is a fond boast of our Northern friends that when the first regular actors appeared in Edinburgh, in A.D. 1599, one Shakspeare was among them. It is somewhat truer that, four years later, James the Sixth annexed England to Scotland,—for Scotland reaped the first profits,—and it is undeniably true that James has all the merit of having inaugurated the first British Association that ever assembled in Auld Reekie.

Edinburgh was the cradle and home of a Philosophical Society centuries before the British Association paid it a visit. The President of the earlier Association was a King, of whom, however, it must be confessed that some men said there was in him less of Solomon than of Sir Fool. More than two centuries and a half have elapsed since James the First (of England) presided over the body of Edinburgh Professors who met in the Chapel Royal of Edinburgh Castle in 1617. King James was then on his second and last excursion to his native dominions. He sojourned at Stirling,

Perth, St. Andrews, Stirling again, and finally in Edinburgh. In the Scottish metropolis he called the philosophers about him. The meeting combined the pursuit of Social Science with the study of Nature. For example, one subject thoroughly discussed was, 'Ought Sheriffs and other inferior Magistrates to be Hereditary?' The question was one of great national interest at the time. The National Senate had taken it up, and James was opposed to magistracy being hereditary like monarchy. The Professors who took the royal view of the case were supported by the outspoken opinions of the King. The question was decided in the negative. This did not legally abolish hereditary jurisdiction, but it was a step towards it, by proclaiming that such jurisdiction of the inferior magistracy ought to be abolished. There happened to be standing behind the King's chair, in the Chapel Royal, the hereditary sheriff of Clydesdale, the Marquis of Hamilton. The monarch turned to him, with an anticipatory feeling of triumph, and exclaimed, "James, you see your cause is lost; and all that can be said for it is clearly answered and refuted."

The next question, or thesis, at this early British Association was scientific,—'On the Nature of Local Motion.' In the discussion, the supporters of the thesis quoted so largely from Aristotle that James made the not very profound remark, "These men know the mind of Aristotle as well as he did himself, when alive." The opponents of the thesis took this for sarcasm; the supporters took it for praise. Both sides were perfectly satisfied.

The third and last thesis broached in this philosophical assembly was, 'Concerning the Origin of Fountains or Springs.' Only three quarters of an hour were allowed for the discussion; but as King James disputed the opinions of respondents and opponents alike, the limit was not observed. The royal President, however, was gratified at having had the opportunity of showing himself wiser than all the world beside. This gratification added heartiness to the manner in which James invited the philosophers to sup with him. After the banquet, he displayed his wisdom the second time; he went through the disputations again and again. Finally, he made puns on the philosophers' names: they are so very commonplace as not to be worth repeating. The meanest capacity would have made as good out of such names as Adamson, Fairlie, Reid, King, Young, and Sands. We deferentially offer one sample of the royal wit. "Mr. Reid," said the King, "need not be red with blushing for his acting this day!" Elated by his combined wit and philosophy, the royal chairman declared that he would be godfather to the College of Edinburgh, and that it should be called the College of King James. "I will give it," said the King, "a royal god-bairn gift to enlarge its revenues." Finally, the monarch fired a parting pun at wise and reticent Prof. Charteris, to this effect: "His name," said James, "agrees with his nature. Charters contain much matter yet say nothing, and nevertheless put a great deal into men's minds." The philosophers, delighted with the monarch's follies, hired a poet to immortalize the royal wit. The poet, accordingly, put all those bad puns into worse verse, and the Association broke up in a state of general jubilation.

Should the members of the present Association make an excursion to the old Culross coalworks, on the shore of the Firth of Forth,—which, in ancient, profitable, active times, were worked by the proprietor, Sir George Bruce,—they will only follow an example set by James, and will find no such grounds for fright as he is traditionally said to have done. The works extended beneath the sea to a little island, through which they were carried upwards; from this issue the coal was shipped for transportation. James was conducted through this curious passage, but when he came out upon the little island, and saw nothing but waves around him, he was so frightened that he began to shout *Treason!* lustily. Had there been any design upon him, he might have been disposed of below. He was with difficulty pacified, as he saw a pinnacle moored close by, and he was told that it was for the purpose of carrying him and the gentlemen with him to Sir George Bruce's mansion to dinner. "Very good!" said the King; "let us all go straight to the Collier's House." This rudely-condescending wit put him in good humour, and there was merriment with abounding cheer in the house which had been once the hospitable mansion of Bruce.

When all the royal, and philosophic, and occasionally roystering, excursions had come to an end, the Chancellor Dunfermline addressed a few farewell words to His Majesty,—and we trust that something like them in sentiment may be appropriately addressed to the members of the forthcoming Congress at their breaking-up:—"In all the time of your Majesty's remaining in this kingdom, in sae many great companies, and sae many noblemen and great personages of twa nations convened, never ane action, word, or appearance of any discord, variance, or offence betwix any of the nations with other, for whatsomever cause. I doubt gif ever the like has been seen at sic occasion of so frequent a meeting of men, strangers, and unknown to each other." May the like unanimity prevail next week. To help to that end, let no man argue that Mary Stuart was a murderess, that Wallace was a Welshman, that Robert Bruce was a genuine Yorkshire Tyke, that Ossian was Mr. Macpherson, or that the famous book of the Dean of Lismore refers to Irish and not Scottish subjects.

In the last year of the sixteenth century there was a Scientific Association assembled in St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, where one subject was discussed which spiritualists would not even now consider a folly, or count as lost time the period necessary for discussing it. The subject proposed by the bold presbyter, Andrew Melville, was "Whether bodies could be transported or transformed by divining, or by diabolical force of witches; whether souls could be temporarily released from bodies; and whether bodies, transported or transformed, having the resemblance of a corpse, senseless and motionless, as if the soul were banished, was a simple lethargy, or a certain evidence of execrable demonomania." Reduced to simple elements, this subject presented no difficulty at all. The question was, whether a person in a fit, trance, or lethargy, was so by natural infirmity or by evil spiritual power. There were disputants who supported the demoniacal view, and others who saw only natural causes for a seeming unnatural suspension of sense. Every disputant

derided his adversary, and held his own argument to be above dispute. But a philosophical meeting implies disputation. Disputation, to be effective, demands as good listeners as speakers. When Curion, the Piedmontese reformer, read his treatise, 'De Amplitudine beati Regni Dei,' to a company of Calvinist sages in Geneva, they heard him without anger, although (and the *although* seems a sarcasm) his object was to prove that the predestinate to eternal bliss numbered infinitely more than the reprobate. There was a time when Calvinistic philosophy, in Scotland and in Holland, would not have listened patiently to such a theory. But the stoutest Presbyterian in the North would now probably agree with Bishop Reynolds,—yes, even with a Bishop,—that God would rather have his trees for fruit than for fuel. Indeed, we are all getting very much of the school of Socrates, in so far as one part of the confession of faith of all humble and earnest men is, *Scio quod nescio!* This confession of Socrates, if it be unacceptable because of the confessor, may recommend itself to the orthodox when they remember that it was the acknowledgment of St. Jerome to the religious philosophers to whom he addressed himself.

Lord Brougham's Autobiography has recently demonstrated that there was a time when philosophy in the North leant more towards Seneca than Socrates; that is to say it was rather proud of its wisdom, while it adopted, to a certain extent, the teaching of Seneca, that to be occasionally tipsy was by no means an inlaudible circumstance. In some philosophical disputations, a phrase has been caught by an adversary in order to mar the fame of the utterer of it. We could never understand the anger of Bishop Sandford against an old Scottish physician of his day who, with what is called the mild appearance of an old lion with the toothache, expressed, says the prelate, "this charitable wish":—"I wish," said he, "that more people would die of diseases in the spleen, that men might know what purposes the spleen is intended to answer." Nothing would have tempted the Bishop to trust himself in the hands of one whom he looked upon as an ogre. The wish was stigmatized as "truly professional." It was truly wise, though not wisely expressed. A knowledge of the uses of the spleen has saved more lives than were sacrificed when men died of splenic disease and doctors knew not wherefore. Observation and discussion have greatly furthered this result.

To conclude the subject of science, we may state that its light was long maintained in brilliancy and usefulness by the Royal Society of Edinburgh. That Society was, perhaps, in its own most brilliant and useful period towards the close of the last century, when the publication of its *Transactions* challenged and won the attention of the world of philosophy. At the same time, some of the Professors in the University who figured honourably and to excellent purpose in those *Transactions* received their appointments as Professors for very singular reasons. For instance, Lord Robert Manners, second son of that Marquis of Granby who in his day was on as many battle-fields as sign-boards, was killed in action, April 12, 1782,—that was the great naval action, when Rodney beat the Count de Grasse, saved Jamaica, and ruined for a

time the naval power of France and Spain. It was the fight in which the Ville de Paris, of 112 guns, struck to Hood,—the only first-rate man-of-war which, up to that date, had been taken and carried into port. Lord Robert Manners was among the valiant captains there who were mortally wounded. Till he died, he was attended with infinite care by his ship's surgeon, a Dr. Blair. The grateful ducal family of Rutland would not allow Dr. Blair's services to go unrewarded. With generous alacrity, they importuned the Government to do something for him, and at their solicitation the Crown actually founded for Blair a Professorship of Practical Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh! The naval surgeon and physician had seen enough of the stars to know Orion's Belt from Charles's Wain; but had he been ignorant of both, it would not have much mattered, as the Astronomical Professorship was a sort of nominal office, without any charge. But if Dr. Blair was not a practical astronomer, he was an experimental philosopher of great repute, and his experiments and observations on the refrangibility of light excited considerable interest in his own day, and may be read with profit even now, when philosophers and experiments have equally increased. Visitors and members of the Association may turn to Dr. Blair's papers in the *Transactions* in the Library, if claret-cup and the consumption of other creature comforts leave them the leisure,—and the inclination. Hospitality has always had a cheerful home in the Scottish metropolis.

The splendour and the hospitality have occasionally been themes for mocking rhymers. They eagerly seized the opportunity when Edinburgh was running mad at the idea of gloriously receiving George the Fourth, now half a century ago. From one of the pieces that then went about in manuscript, we take a verse or two,—the suggestions in which are made in good-humoured ridicule of the King-worship then prevailing in the city. "F.S.A.s of Scotland" are not the only bodies who will understand the allusions:—

Make your peers o' high degree,  
Crouching bow on bended knee,  
Greet him wi' a "Wha wants me?"  
Sawney, now the King's come!

Show him a' your buildings braw,  
Your Castle, College, Briggs, and a',  
Your jail and royal Forty-two,  
Sawney, now the King's come!

And, when he rides Auld Reekie through,  
To bless you wi' a kingly view,—  
Let him smell your Gardy loo,  
Sawney, now the King's come!

This was satirizing, with happy humour, circumstances which no longer exist in Edinburgh. Other satirists wanting such themes have attacked what should have been above assault. It is a singular fact, that universal as the respect of the wise has been for the philosophy and philosophers of Edinburgh, both have been violently satirized, and that, too, by a Scotsman! Mr. James Hannay, at least, had the courage of his opinions. He put his name to his winged darts, and here are two or three samples of the pungent matter with which they were tipped. Laughing at the phrase "Modern Athens," he exclaims:—

You call this Athens! well, the stranger sees  
Cleon, Hyperbolus, and such as these,  
But where are Plato, Phocion, Sophocles?

And again:—

Why *Modern Athens*!—That the world may know  
How 'tis you hate the ancient language so!

"Athens, forsooth!" the wandering tourist growls,  
"I see no olive, and too many owls!"

Pompous the boast; and yet a truth it speaks,  
A *Modern Athens*,—fit for modern Greeks!

In this way a clever son of the soil spits, as it were, on his native heather; but even he could not point an epigram against his country's hospitality. For this virtue, it has always been famous; occasionally it has been eccentric or picturesque, especially in the mediæval days.

In connexion with the Scottish hospitality of a bygone time a curious story is told, very characteristic of that Earl of Murray who gave such sumptuous dinners during his "little day." The Earl entertained, in 1554, the Patriarch of Apulia. The host displayed on his sideboard, not only all his famous silver plate, but a wonderful variety of Venetian glass, rare and costly beyond calculation. In the course of the banquet, the Earl's servants swept to the ground the whole of that gorgeous production from the Adriatic. At the accident, the whole company gave expression to their deep regret. The accident, however, was but seeming; it had taken place by the Earl's command. He ordered the fragments to be cleared away, and a new and richer supply of Venetian glass to be placed on the sideboard. The guests were lost in ecstasy. Such a trick in our days would brand the perpetrator of it as a very vulgar person,—in popular phrase, a snob. In the succeeding century, magnificence and meanness were in close combination. In Ray's 'Itinerary,' 1661, the author says: "In the best Scottish houses, even in the King's palaces, the windows are not glazed throughout, but the upper part only. The lower have two wooden shuts or folds, to open at pleasure, and admit the fresh air."

The capital, however, was famous in that century for the magnificence of its public shows. Our own sovereign now enters and leaves Edinburgh with as little ceremony as can save dignity. It was otherwise in the old days. When Charles the First visited the capital of Scotland, his retinue counted by hundreds of noble riders. His baggage was barbaric in splendour and in quantity. His welcome was an allegory, with a nymph in sea-green at the head of it, and the Municipal Council, with a bowl full of double golden angels, at the tail of it. The King laughed merrily at this conclusion, as he might have laughed at the wit in the tail of an epigram. He ceased, however, to be mirthful when the Marquis of Hamilton appropriated the whole of the golden angels to himself, by virtue of his office as Master of the Horse! Kings, in Great Britain at least, were often the victims of their greedy officers, whose posts were in profitable connexion with privileges. When George the First came to this country, he was old enough and experienced enough not to be surprised at anything. When he first sat down to Ombre, at Kensington Palace, the Groom Porter placed at the King's elbow a bowl full of guineas, to play with. The courtly official then dipped his hand to the bottom of the bowl, and having brought it up to the surface, palm uppermost, he carried off the gold that lay upon the palm as his perquisite. The King stared, but he consoled himself by the



winnings which he made with the guineas that were left. The bowl was piled up with them, and King George was looking on them with delight, when, to his utter astonishment, he saw the Groom Porter walk off with the whole, as his fee! The proverb of "working for the King of Prussia" implied a bad thing enough, —working *gratis* for somebody else; but for an English King to play that another somebody-else might pocket all the King of England's winnings, seemed to George of Hanover to divest gaming not only of its delights, but of all excuse for playing at all.

The Marquis of Hamilton, as Master of the Horse, appropriated all money-gifts made to Charles while the King was in the saddle and the Master was at his side. Perhaps the King felt it a greater calamity to have to listen to and answer speeches made at every turn by allegorical personages, including all Olympus and Arcadia, with Parnassus and nine pretty boys seated about it, dressed as nymphs, and trying to look like the Muses. The ceremonies lasted for days, and culminated by the King's coronation, in the Abbey Kirk of Holyrood. Puritanism was much scandalized by the presence of a crucifix, and by the conduct of bishops as they passed it. "They were seen," says a contemporary writer, "to bow their knee and back, which with their habit was noted, and bred gret fear of the in-bringing of popery." It is observable that, at the "Riding of the Parliament," Charles rode in the robe-royal of James the Fourth; and he was much admired. On the following day, he headed a procession on foot, walking so fast that he threw his foot-guard into a perspiration, and elicited from spectators the remark that there was "nae better footman than the King in the whole city." There was some admixture of unhappy incidents in this visit,—foreshadowings of sorrows to come, and present fatality to darken the passing hour. A little matter came of it which should interest the Zoological Section. One Graham was licensed to take a camel, belonging to the King, throughout Scotland, that it might be shown to the people "by tack of drum or sound of trumpet." This was done for edification. The keeper of this embryo menagerie was recommended to the protection of the authorities, while he himself was enjoined to be modest, and shut the camel up on Sundays! One may smile at people wondering at the sight of a camel; but they who can remember the entry of the giraffe into Paris, the capital of civilization, will confess that Esquimaux could not have exhibited greater signs of wonder than the Parisians did on that remarkable occasion. The reference to the retired life of the camel on Sundays leads us to suggest that strangers in "the land where Fingal fought and Ossian sung" had, perhaps, better refrain from being too hilarious, on any day, in any of the Sections. Joyous approval of what they may hear or see may seem to some spirits in Edinburgh as grave an offence as it seemed recently to a minister in Kincardineshire. The good man was addressing an audience of children,—several hundreds,—and they loudly laughed and applauded; whereupon he checked both by telling them that there was no laughing nor clapping of hands in Heaven, and that such manifestations were "inconsistent with religion."

The sanitary condition of the capital at this

time was very unsatisfactory, but it was somewhat better than it had been in the previous reign. It may be safely asserted that at no period was the sarcasm of "sweet Edinbro'" more applicable to the northern metropolis than in the last years of the reign of James the First of England. The offended sense of the nobility and persons of nice feeling at last revolted against it. They complained that they could not get to their homes or ascend the stairs except through a mass of filth of every odious description. The fact must have been, what they declared it to be, "shameful and beastly," for it is sickening only to read the details, and the pen refuses to write the loathsome record. The cleaner-minded persons expressed their wrath not only for purity's sake, but partly for that of the honour of the city. "Strangers," they said, "beholding the same, are constrained, with reason, to give out many disgraceful speeches against this burgh, calling it a puddle of filth and uncleanness, the like whereof is not to be seen in no part of the world." They threatened "rather to make choice of lodgings in the Canongate and Leith, or some other parts about the town, than to abide the sight of this shameful uncleanness and filthiness."

Edinburgh flourished in spite of all impediments and obstructions. The '15 rebellion did not much affect its prosperity, but the young Chevalier, who thirty years later flashed such temporary brilliancy on Edina, left her all the more gloomy by the contrast of what followed. After the suppression of the outbreak of 1745, the old capital did not recover itself for some time. At the end of eighteen years Edina started again, with recovered energy, beauty, and strength. The progress made between 1763 and 1789 was astounding. It is carefully shown, in a work by the well-known Hugh Arnott, published in the latter year. We cull a few examples out of a mass affording hundreds. Between 1763 and 1786, the valued rents of houses in Edinburgh paying cess, or land-tax, had doubled! In twenty years the revenue of the Post-office had nearly quadrupled; and that arising from distilling of spirits had increased more than twenty-fold,—that is to say, in round numbers, from *plus* four thousand to *plus* ninety thousand pounds sterling! A half share in an Edinburgh newspaper, in 1740, was worth 35*l*.; in 1763 its value was 100*l*.; in 1783 it was a bargain at 1,300*l*. In a score of years, four-wheeled carriages paying duty had quadrupled; but in the same period the number of boys in the High School had not increased in proportion. It had risen from 200 to 500. "In 1763," says Mr. Arnott, referring to progress which seems to us to indicate something less satisfactory, "people of quality and fashion lived in houses which, in 1783, are inhabited by tradesmen and people in humble and ordinary life. The Lord President Craig's house is at present occupied by a saleswoman of old furniture. Lord Drummore's house was lately left by a *chairman*, who lived in it since his Lordship, for want of proper accommodation. The house of the Duke of Douglas, at the Union, is now possessed by a wheelwright." In one sense, the poor did not gain by the increase of wealth. The sole dancing assembly-room, in 1763, made over all its profits to the charity workhouse. In 1783, there were three such rooms: none of them contributed a

shilling to the workhouse. Charity seems to have gone out with the graceful *minuet*, and thoughtlessness to have come in with romping country-dances. "Dress," says Mr. Arnott, in 1789, "particularly by the men, is much neglected; and many of them reel from the tavern, drenched in wine, to an assembly of as elegant and beautiful women as any in Europe." It is a grave Scottish witness who makes this deposition.

The New Town of Edinburgh was begun little more than a century ago. The first stone, in accordance with Mr. Craig's plan, was laid in 1767. That plan was carried out by 1815; but a fresh extension began in 1801, and this was accomplished in 1826, though Edinburgh does not cease to grow. Very difficult of access was the old city. In the year 1637, Taylor, the Water-Poet, published his 'Carriers' Cosmographie,' for the information of all persons desiring to travel from or to London, by land or by water. In that curious tract we are told that "Shipping from Scotland are to be found at the *Armitage* or *Hermitage* below St. Katherine's." Further, "At *Galley Key*, passage for Men and Carriage for Goods may be had from *London to Barwick*." There does not appear to have been any regularly organized means of travelling by land to such remote parts. York was the farthest point that could be reached by any other means than by a man riding his own horse. "The carriers of *Yorke*," says Taylor, "with some other parts, neere *Yorke* (within that county), doe lodge at the signe of the Bell, or Bellsaloeage without Ludgate; they come every fridaie, and goe away on saturday or munday. A Footeposte from *Yorke* doth come every second thursday to the Rose and Crowne in Saint Johns street." Letters passed once a fortnight in this way, but more frequently, once a week, by other means to Edinburgh. "Those that will send any letter to *Edenborough*," says the same work, "that so they may be conveyed to and fro to any parts of the Kingdome of Scotland, the poste doth lodge at the signe of the King's Armes (or the Cradle), at the upper end of Cheapside, from whence every monday any that have occasion may send." There was one other resource, but it was hardly more promising than the above. "All those that will send letters to the most parts of the habitable world, or to any parts of our King of Great Britaine's Dominions, let them repaire to the Generall Post-Master, *Thomas Withering*, at his house in *Sherburne Lane*, neere *Abchurch*." How often the post went to Edinburgh was altogether uncertain.

And when a traveller reached that city, at the above period, he had nothing before him, picturesque as the view was, to be compared with the magnificence which greets the eye to-day. Hammond L'Estrange, who visited it at the period last indicated, describes the city as being "but one entire street, very spacious, seated on the prone and descending part of a hill, protended in a right line from the Castle to Holyrood House." The members of the Association and visitors will be able to see this cradle of the royal metropolis still, as distinctly as travellers see the old hunting lodge on to which has grown the stately, yet over-praised, palace of Versailles.

In 1651, a certain Adam Woodcock obtained a licence to run the first coach that was ever

started between Edinburgh and Leith. In 1686 there was one coach only from Edinburgh to London, whence, after a season of rest and repair, it returned. It was a fashionable conveyance. Prelates and peers travelled by it, while younger sons and subalterns, with ladies of various quality, went by the waggon, and played forfeits in the straw. In Fountain-hale, we read that, in 1686, the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Bishop of Edinburgh departed for London "in the *retour* coach, which had the week before brought down the Marquis of Athole and Sir William Bruce from thence."

In 1763, there was still but one stage-coach between Edinburgh and London. It set out once a month, and took from a fortnight to eighteen days, according to the season, to complete the journey. A score of years later, sixty stage-coaches, requiring hundreds of horses for the service, were running to and from Edinburgh and London in the course of the month. The journey was then accomplished in sixty hours. When "coaching" was about to cease, the road was traversed by the mails in about forty to eight-and-forty hours. Though they sometimes went fourteen miles an hour, stoppages and stiff bits of road very considerably reduced the average,—that is, to something like ten miles an hour. A single night or day, through which a man may sleep or read, now suffices to make the change from the Thames to the Firth of Forth.

Edinburgh, it is well known, gives his ducal title to the second son of the Queen, but it is not generally known that there is a Prince of Scotland. "The Prince of Scotland?" it will be asked; "who is he?" He is the Duke of Rothesay, Prince and Steward of Scotland,—in other words, the Prince of Wales. The principality has existed since the time that the eldest son of the King of Scotland was called by the above ducal title. It is true that historians differ as to whether the principality was founded in the fourteenth or fifteenth century. The Deed of Erection, as it was called, has perished, but the principality survives. The revenue and the land have nearly altogether disappeared, like the deed. The two together would now hardly pay for the Lilt which the Prince wore when a boy, when he was announced by his Scotch title to his father, on the occasion of the birthday of the latter. Prince Albert was, probably, not so astonished as he is said to have been, however surprised he may have feigned to be. He knew his son's titles, and was doubtless aware that there was then, as there is now, an account in the Bank of England, standing in the name of "The Prince of Scotland,"—meaning thereby the Duke of Rothesay, that is, the Prince of Wales. The account is an extremely small one. The eminent stock-brokers in Threadneedle Street, who are in some way entrusted with the administration of this account, can accomplish all requisite duties in devoting five minutes to it annually. We may add here, that the especial title of Prince of Scotland (standing so in the Bank of England books) is included by the heralds in the general designation, "Prince of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland." The Scottish titles of the Heir-Apparent are, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Steward of Scotland. The title of Duke of Edinburgh, under which designation Prince Alfred first took his seat

as a Peer of the Realm, in 1866, was created for Prince Frederick (son of George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Second), in 1726, before his father came to the throne. Prince Frederick's son inherited it; but when that son, as George the Third, ascended the throne, the title became merged in the Crown. The Crown—that is, the King—conferred it on his brother Henry, but in rather a diminished state. Prince Henry was created Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh,—a compound title, to which his son succeeded, the good-natured Duke who died childless in 1834, but memorable for leaving no more debts than he did children. Thirty-two years later, the Queen revived the title of Duke of Edinburgh in the person of her second son, the sailor-prince, whose presence was once hoped for at the meeting of the Association in the capital of Midlothian, which will be inaugurated by the Chairman, Sir William Thomson, on Wednesday next, the 2nd of August.

And all will not end with the following week. The celebration of the Centenary of Walter Scott takes place in August, to the close of which month, the Loan Exhibition, in commemoration of the poet and novelist, will remain open, in the galleries of the Royal Scottish Academy. Everything that could illustrate that glory of Scotland will be found there. Portraits, from boyhood to the brink of the grave; objects that he used to handle or to look upon; views of localities which the presence of such noble intellect sanctifies; with printed and manuscript copies of those works, the composition of which makes the world rejoice in the author's birthday, a hundred years ago, when he was born in that old College Wynd, for which pilgrims to the shrine will now look in vain.

*The Age of Stucco: a Satire, in Three Cantos, &c.* By Henry O'Neil, A.R.A. (Chapman & Hall.)

'THE AGE OF STUCCO' has some affinity to Mr. Austin's 'Age of Gold,' lately noticed in our columns. Mr. Austin's satire was directed against the venality of our times, Mr. O'Neil inveighs against its impostures and general degradation. Politics, political economy, oratory, the arts, the stage, journalism, all fall within the present writer's survey, and all incur his denunciation. The men of the present day may be comforted by a persuasion approaching to conviction, that in whatever age Mr. O'Neil had lived, he would have found an 'Age of Stucco.' Will he recall any period to us which does not include interested politicians and artists, men of letters and theatrical managers whose efforts were prompted by cupidity rather than worthy ambition. To show that we have sinners of this sort amongst us is easy enough: to show that they give its character to our time would be far from easy. It may be fairly alleged, we think, that our generation is averse, to a fault, from displays of the heroic and ideal kind; but it is by no means clear, that its cynical and undue contempt of these does not spring from its dislike of histrionics, and from a homely practical earnestness, which may give birth in its turn to the highest qualities of imagination. So much for the general tendency. Of his qualifications as a satirist we cannot speak highly. In politics he is a Tory; in art, an

idealist: but it is hardly necessary to discuss the justice of his views, as they have no originality, and gain no interest from their treatment. What we must think error in the book, is antiquated error; what we admit to be truth, is at best sound commonplace, too often platitude. In his invectives, Mr. O'Neil is by no means free from violent personalities, which are often too lumbering to reach their aim. He does not shoot arrows; he throws stones. When he observes—

In speaking truth,

My voice, I fear, to some will sound uncouth,  
we are compelled to agree with him more heartily than we do in general, and to grant that he brings forward reasonable grounds for his apprehension in the succeeding lines:—

By "Irish Disestablishment"—a dark case—  
Hopes Gladstone to establish his own carcase.

Similar specimens of the satirist's vein are afforded when he tells us that Birmingham manufactures goods

In which adulteration—

Deftly concealed by Ormolu or Lacquer—  
Is freely used. No city, sure, can *thwart* her,  
In making Stucco do the work of Stone—

Or when he complains of

The absence of invention in our painters,  
Who lay the blame to Fashion, but it *ain't* hers.

We beseech, however, a writer who has high claims on respect, when he does not wield the pen, to remember that colloquialisms do not gain force by becoming slang, or humour by becoming ungrammatical. We fancy, again, that Mr. O'Neil will fail in detecting the subtle discrimination of his antithesis in these lines on Mr. Beales:—

No mortal, in his sober senses, feels  
Respect for the "integrity of Beales,"  
But thinks his hatred of official might  
Is one half malice, and the other spite.

From lines which it would not be harsh to call doggerel, we pass in quest of a little valuable sense, made attractive by a touch of fancy. We have not been quite successful, for the nearest approach in the book to such a combination is the following satirical comment on revolution as a political remedy:—

So, when a Nation's life is on the brink,  
A revolution is the way most sure  
The body, constitutional, to cure;  
And when, by passing through a course of rigour,  
Both bodies are restored to pristine vigour,  
They practise total abstinence within—  
The one, of freedom, and the other, gin.  
This lasts awhile, till, void of wholesome terror,  
They each relapse into their former error.  
Alternately, then health and sickness sway,  
And so they struggle on, from day to day,  
Till, weakened by the constant application  
Of remedies so fierce, the Man—or Nation—  
Gives up the ghost, too feeble to endure  
The dreadful process of another cure.

We owe debts in another art to the author of these lines, which make us desist from all further quotation, except this, on the artist's use of the pen:—

Yet, at the very worst, we gain  
This comfort—it relieves the brain  
Of lumber; and a space we find  
For chateaus of a better kind.

Mr. O'Neil should, however, remember that this process of clearing out the brain may be more salutary to the writer than delightful to the public. However, he does his best to reconcile us to his present mistake, when he suggests that he has only taken up the pen that he may return with increased devotion to the pencil.



*The Life of John Milton: Narrated in Connection with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of his Time.* By David Masson, M.A. Vol. II., 1638-1643. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS is the second instalment of the elaborate work by Prof. Masson on the life and times of Milton. It enables us to see plainly that the subject has grown under the author's hands to an extent which he himself even, in all probability, hardly anticipated. The first volume carried us through the first thirty years of the poet's life, but the second only deals with five years; and at this rate we may expect about six volumes more before the whole is complete. Some considerable progress has been made, however, towards the rest; for we are informed that "though Vol. II. now appears by itself, Vol. III. is ready for the press, and will follow speedily." The great size of the work is caused by the quantity of historical matter which is added to the biography in order to illustrate it. The reader will probably be tempted at first sight to think that this addition is in a measure superfluous, or, at any rate, too large, and that the biography is nearly swamped by it. There is some truth in this, and we can hardly recommend these volumes to those who require merely the biography of the poet and a literary account of his works. The author has foreseen the objection, and meets it plainly in his Preface, by the following declaration: "Whatever may be thought by a hasty person looking in on the subject from the outside, no one can study the Life of Milton as it ought to be studied without being obliged to study, extensively and intimately, the contemporary History of England, and even, incidentally, of Scotland and Ireland too. Experience has confirmed my previous conviction that it must be so." In other words, whilst there are in existence plenty of Lives of Milton to serve all ordinary purposes, the present Life professes to go farther, and to set forth the circumstances surrounding one who was not merely a creator of exquisite poetry, but also an active, keen, and exceedingly plain-speaking politician, who threw himself with energy into the various questions of the age, particularly such as concerned ecclesiastical affairs. It may not require very deep study to gain a sufficient notion of Milton as a man to enable us to appreciate most of his poems; but when we come to his numerous and important works in prose, we cannot but admit the general truth of Prof. Masson's position, and feel that a special acquaintance with the numerous stirring incidents of the time is necessary to a right understanding of Milton's motives and of the extent and nature of his influence. It is well that the work of discovering and compiling matter for such elucidatory volumes should be done once and for all, and at the same time done thoroughly; and Prof. Masson deserves credit for having done his best to be thorough. He has industriously gleaned all that he could find in the State Papers, and tells us that "for much the greater part of the time embraced in the present volume, there is not a single domestic document extant of those that used to be in the State Paper Office which I have not passed through my hands and scrutinized." He has also done his best to be accurate, having acted according to the very sound doctrine, that "accuracy in history is

everything"; an axiom which all writers admit, but many practically ignore.

Let us see what progress has been made in this second volume. In the biography, we begin with the return of Milton from his foreign tour. Whilst abroad, he had heard a report of the death of his close friend, Charles Diodati, to whom he had so lately addressed one of his *canzone*, written in Italian. On ascertaining the particulars of his friend's death, he was deeply affected, and expressed his feelings in a Latin elegy, the 'Epitaphium Damonis,' among the last of his Latin verses. Of this epitaph, the present biographer gives a spirited translation in English hexameters. One passage at least is particularly striking, viz., that in which the poet laments how easily beasts and birds find new companions, when an old one has been removed; but it is not so among men:—

We are the hard race, we, the battered children of fortune,

We of the breed of men, strange-minded and different-moulded!

Scarcely does any discover his one true mate among thousands;

Or, if kindlier chance shall have given the singular blessing,

Comes a dark day on the creep, and comes the hour unexpected,

Snatching away the gift, and leaving the anguish eternal.

Another passage, near the end, is very important, as it tells us plainly that Milton was at that very time thinking over the story of King Arthur, with the intention of writing a poem upon it, and was perusing with close attention the early history of Britain. In pp. 106-115, we have most important and interesting drafts, showing Milton's literary projects, with copious notes of his own upon scriptural subjects ('Paradise Lost' included), and subjects from British history. But all these plans were for the time completely interrupted by passing events. Instead of a poem on King Arthur, he was soon busied upon political pamphlets, and engaged in defending Smectymnus against Bishop Hall of Norwich. The mysterious name Smectymnus, as we may remind our readers, merely indicated five authors at once, who had joined their forces in the production of the pamphlet, viz., Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurstow; from whose initials the word was compounded, by putting *UU* for *W*. The chief of them was Thomas Young, vicar of Stowmarket, in Suffolk, who had been Milton's tutor in former years. In no less than five anti-episcopal pamphlets did Milton express himself, often without stopping to pick words and with all the violence of a Luther. Then, at the time of the march of the Londoners to Turnham Green, on the 12th and 13th of November, 1642, we have Milton's sonnet, which he headed with the title—"When the assault was intended to the City"—written at his house in Aldersgate Street. A few months later came Milton's short courtship, and his hasty marriage with Mary Powell, a young girl of precisely half his own age, who in another few months had left him on a visit to her parents, and afterwards refused to return to him; and at this point the biography breaks off.

The historical portion of the book treats of the Scotch Presbyterian Revolt, the proceedings of the Long Parliament, the Impeachment of

Thirteen Bishops, the Irish Insurrection, the Grand Remonstrance, Charles's ill-advised and unsuccessful attempt at the Arrest of the Five Members (so well narrated by Mr. Forster), the commencement of the Civil War, and the meeting of the Westminster Assembly. Book IV. (pp. 531-608) is entirely devoted to an account of English Presbyterianism and Independency, beginning with the Brownists, and going on to the English Separatists in Holland and the New England Emigration.

Amongst other passages, we may specially call attention to the quotation from Rushworth, at p. 332, which tells us how, on December 27, 1641, Archbishop Williams was hustled by some citizens, and resented the outrage; whereupon one "David Hyde, a reformado in the late army against the Scots, and now appointed to go in some command into Ireland, began to bustle, and said he would cut the throats of those round-headed dogs that bawled against Bishops, which passionate expression of his, as far as I could ever learn, was the first minting of that term, or compellation, of *Round-heads*." At p. 385, in Milton's fourth pamphlet, we have his declared and deliberate intention "to fix all the industry and art I could unite to the adorning of my native tongue," in the hope "that what the greatest and choicest wits of Athens, Rome, or modern Italy, and those Hebrews of old, did for their country, I, in my proportion, with this over and above of being a Christian, might do for mine,"—a truly noble resolve, and worthy of imitation. At p. 401 is the interesting autobiographical passage in which he indignantly denies the libel of Hall or of his son, that he had been "vomited out" of the University; the truth being that he fully enjoyed the friendship and goodwill of the Fellows of Christ's College.

We cannot but here express the hope that Prof. Masson's "Globe" edition of Milton's poems is making good progress; and we must, at the same time, observe that he has collected the right material to enable him to produce a really good edition of Milton's *prose* works, which is very much needed. At the same time, it would be a gain if he would kindly explain some of the old English words which occur in the passages which he quotes; such as *lurries* (clothes!), at p. 241; *trade* (a worn path), *ib.*; numbers of hard words at p. 396; *lourdane* (lazy lubber), at p. 264; and the like. Such omissions are the more remarkable, because he does tell us, quite correctly, the meaning of "ported spears" in 'Par. Lost,' iv. 980. To *port* a spear is to be explained by our modern "port arms"; it is to hold a spear diagonally across the body, slanting leftwards (not forwards) in a position *preparatory* to the "charge," in which position the spears are likened by the poet to ears of corn blown all one way by the wind.

We have met with some sentences in the book which are awkwardly expressed. In particular, we object to the use of "once" for *when once*, at p. 259: "But, *once* he [Milton] had a copy, Hall might expect to hear of it." It is worse than the similar use, by many authors, of "directly." At p. 73 we have the following sentence: "They had laid the little body, I suppose, in the same grave, in the chancel of the church close by, where Milton had seen his mother buried two years before, and the plain blue stone covering which, and inscribed with the name and the date of the

death, is now the most sacred object in that quiet rustic church." If the reader is so unfortunate as to fancy at first, as we did, that "stone" is an adjective, and "covering" a substantive, he will be strangely puzzled. In any case, we do not know even now why "and" is repeated after "which."

*Travels in Central America, including Accounts of some Regions Unexplored since the Conquest.* From the French of the Chevalier Arthur Morelet. By Mrs. M. F. Squier. Introduction and Notes by E. G. Squier. (Triibner & Co.)

No habitable part of America has been so little visited by Europeans as the country that lies between the river of Palizada, Guatemala, and Belize. Since the days of Cortez, a band or two of Spanish soldiers, and an occasional traveller, make up the list of visitors to the wilderness that lies between the ruins of Palenque on the west and those of Peten on the east. A vast, gloomy forest, in which tribes of savage and unconquered Indians, Lacandones, Manches, and Choles, find a refuge, and where serpents, and innumerable foul reptiles, and poisonous insects swarm, could hardly prove attractive to civilized man. To a naturalist, however, the certainty of finding new genera would alone be an inducement to enter an unexplored country,—and so it happened with M. Morelet. Starting from Campechy, he travelled due south to the Lagoon of Terminos. He has, therefore, little to tell us of Yucatan, where since his departure the antipathy he alludes to between the Indians and the Creoles has broken out into a sanguinary war, which threatens to end in the total destruction of all the inhabitants of Spanish or mixed blood. From the Island Carmen in the Lagoon of Terminos, he ascended the Palizada river, the largest branch of the Usumasinta, called by Dampier the Summasenta. Here, "dangerous animals infest the woods; reptiles twine themselves around the trunks of the trees; the atmosphere is alive with insects; and man himself is no longer master of creation, but a bewildered wayfarer, who journeys, with furtive steps, amidst a thousand dangers." Were it not for the trade in logwood, the whole region would be left to the Indian and the wild beast; and yet the ruins of Palenque prove that population was once far greater in these wilds than it is now. These ruins have been often described, and it will suffice to say that, that part of them which is called the Palace covers an area of 3,840 square yards, and is magnificent in its antique boldness and strength. Curious images of gods remind us of Hindu idols, and are said to indicate serpent-worship.

From Palenque, M. Morelet, with his French servant, Morin, struck through the forest to the mysterious Lake of the Itzaes. The place is said to have been colonized by that tribe after the destruction of Myapan, in 1420. It was this tribe which deified, under the name of Tziminchak, or "white tapir," the horse which Cortez left among them. In 1618 the Franciscans sent missionaries to the Lake, who suffered martyrdom. In 1662, a detachment of troops, under Mirones, who were endeavouring to reach the Lake, were cut off to a man. Other failures followed; and it was not till 1697 that Martin de Ursua took pos-

session of the islands in the Lake. M. Morelet tells us but little of the ruins, and, in fact, did not properly examine them. He, however, secured a new species of crocodile, which, in return for the scientific renown it conferred on him, he poisoned with arsenical soap. He also brought away the music of some songs; for the people of Peten pass their life in dancing and singing, as is seen by the following passage:—

"Few days pass consecutively in Flores without the sound of the *marimba* inviting its inhabitants to some new festivity. No other form of invitation is extended. The door is open for all. The spectators assemble in groups around the entrance, looking on with democratic freedom, and making their comments aloud. There you see the alcalde or the corregidor alternating in the same *fandango* with the meanest citizen. The mother succeeds the daughter, the negress the white woman; rank, age, caste—all the conditions which elsewhere separate society—seem to be confounded here. Persons giving parties do the honors of the house in the most unpretentious manner possible; a dozen candles, a supply of chairs collected from a dozen neighboring houses, a few homely refreshments, and the engagement of one or two performers on the *marimba*, constitute the entire preparations. Our notions of delicacy occasionally receive something of a shock from certain customs here, which, to say the least, are of an extremely primitive character. The same glass, for instance, circulates among the guests until drained, while a spoon alternates from hand to hand, with the same jar of sweetmeats. Nor do the ladies, after the fatigues of dancing, hesitate to recuperate their energies through the aid of a glass of rum, at the same time lighting a cigar of size and strength sufficient to turn the stomach of our hardiest smokers."

From Peten to Guatemala is 156 leagues; but whether they are Spanish leagues or English we are not told. In passing over this distance, our traveller found nothing worthy of note as regards his own race, but he added some strange birds and some hideous reptiles to his collection. In addition to the other miseries of this doleful region, we must notice the fact, that "the slightest wounds are excessively painful, and their tendency is towards tetanus, which seems to be without a remedy." We can corroborate this statement by stories we have heard,—such as that of an Indian, a model of strength, and in full health and vigour, who died of lock-jaw, caused by simply removing a *garrapata*, a creature whose name is more delicate in Spanish than in our vulgar tongue.

Though there is little adventure in these Travels, considering the wildness of the region, yet the book is agreeably written, and will interest all those who take a pleasure in geographical research.

*The Campaign of 1870-1* Republished from the *Times*, by permission. (Bentley & Son.)

To criticize a criticism, to review a review, and to summarize a summary are difficult tasks; still the work before us possesses so much merit, that it is incumbent on us to endeavour to give the public some idea of its contents.

Passing over the question,—on whose shoulders the responsibility of the war should rest? as being a point on which most people have already formed a decided opinion, we come to the strategy of the French at the opening of the campaign. Our author is of opinion that if the French armies had been directed by the first Napoleon, a very serious blow would have been struck in the Rhenish

Provinces as early as the fourth week of July. Despite her wonderful organization, Prussia was not at that time fully armed. "It has been stated on good authority that the great fortresses on the Rhine were feebly garrisoned, and that not more than three German corps—these, too, at wide distances from each other, from Düsseldorf to Treves and Mayence, could even have approached the Rhenish Palatinate." A vigorous offensive movement at this early period would have possibly awed into neutrality the southern states, would have removed the war into the enemy's country, and would have produced on the French army a moral effect, the importance of which it is impossible to over-estimate. But feebleness and hesitation prevailed in the councils of the Emperor,—moreover, the army was complete in neither war equipment nor provisions, and the golden opportunity was allowed to pass away never to return. How differently did the Prussians act! The utmost energy was displayed in marshalling the military resources of Germany; but not a single demonstration was made until everything was ready for the decisive stroke, which was then dealt with skill, vigour, and overwhelming results. In fact, the issue of the campaign was decided almost before a shot was fired. The Crown Prince of Prussia, knowing the value of first blood, took every precaution to ensure complete success. Having quietly collected within a few miles of the unsuspecting French some 40,000 men, he, on the evening of the 4th of August, suddenly crossed the Lauter and smote with irresistible might the 10,000 or 12,000 men composing the advanced division of M'Mahon's corps, slew the commander and many of his men, captured 500 prisoners and a gun, and forced the remainder to take refuge in precipitate flight. The French, it is said, were surprised at their breakfast,—so badly was the outpost duty carried out,—yet they fought well till their position had been turned and their leader killed, when they fell into hopeless confusion and could not be rallied. M'Mahon hearing of the disaster concentrated his troops with all expedition, and "sought out and occupied a strong position, from which he threatened the Germans in flank should they advance on the main road to Strasburg,—and he compelled them, therefore, to turn against him,—yet at which he could draw supports from De Faily should that general come to his aid, and, unless in the event of an utter rout, he could fairly cover his own line of retreat." Thus is disproved the accusation of rashness launched without due examination against the gallant but unfortunate M'Mahon. De Faily, however, failed to afford that co-operation which he ought to have given. If he had advanced from Bitsche and attacked the Germans in flank as they threw forward their right, something might have been effected,—for the Crown Prince had many stragglers,—at all events the pressure on M'Mahon would have been lightened. The strong position occupied by M'Mahon near Woerth, to some extent, counterbalanced the numerical superiority of his foe; but the French, though they fought gallantly, at length were completely disorganized, and lost more than 20,000 men. These figures would have been largely increased had the Germans made proper use of their cavalry. The cause of the omission to employ them on such a favourable occasion has



never been explained, but the number of commanders who can profit by a victory is much smaller than that of those who can gain one. We may here mention, as a significant fact, carrying back our thoughts to the wars of Louis the Fourteenth, that, "among other trophies, was a gaudy collection of ladies' dresses and female finery." The Battle of Forbach took place on the same day as the Battle of Woerth, and was equally disastrous to the French. General Frossard had commenced to fall back from the neighbourhood of Forbach, when a single German division, fearing lest he should escape unscathed, hurled itself desperately against him, and, though largely outnumbered, succeeded in detaining him until three other divisions arrived in succession to take part in the struggle. The French held an almost impregnable position, from which, time after time, the Germans were forced to recoil, shattered and exhausted. The French fought well also, but neither courage nor a good position can avail against superior tactics. Frossard appears to have committed a series of mistakes, and to have been guilty of many faults. He allowed himself to be surprised; he made no attempt to crush the single division which at one time was all that there was in front of him; and his arrangements were very bad, or rather, he made none: indeed, it is rumoured that, during the crisis of the action, he was quietly eating his luncheon at some miles from the field. The result was rout, loss, and utter demoralization. With regard to the attempted retreat from Metz, our author considers, and, we think, with reason, that if Bazaine had pushed on with more celerity on the 14th of August he might have succeeded in breaking through. The Marshal urges as one excuse for his slowness, that on the 14th or 15th there was an insufficient number of bridges over the Moselle. Several light bridges for infantry might, however, with the resources of Metz, have been extemporized in a few hours. The fact is, he does not seem to have penetrated the enemy's designs.

Passing over the battles which resulted in the blockade of Metz, we come to a most interesting and able criticism on the flank march of M'Mahon to Sedan. Our author enters very fully into the subject, and characterizes the project as "one of the most extraordinary and calamitous ever adopted by an imprudent commander." We do not go quite so far as this: the attempt was certainly not more imprudent than many movements which resulted in some of Napoleon's greatest successes. In saying this much we only refer to the conception. Practically, the manœuvre was imprudent; for it could only be successfully carried out by troops in the highest state of efficiency. Now M'Mahon's army was most inefficient in every respect. It was encumbered by an enormous baggage-train; the commissariat was bad; and the infantry could only march ten miles a day. There can, therefore, be no doubt that the attempt should never have been made; but the council of ministers—not M'Mahon—was responsible for this desperate gambler's throw, undertaken chiefly for political reasons. We persist, however, in thinking that if the army had been efficient,—if every ounce of private baggage had been left behind, or burnt if it persisted in accompanying the column,—if false demonstrations had been made, and if care had been taken

to keep open a line of retreat to the north, a very decisive result might have been obtained. M'Mahon scarcely endeavoured to deceive the enemy; he possessed no Intelligence Department; and when he found how incapable his men were of the effort demanded of them, he ought to have at once fallen back to the north. It is true that when he sought to abandon the enterprise he received positive orders to persist, but he should have disobeyed those orders, which were so clearly fatal. It is impossible, however, here to discuss properly so vast and important a subject. The demoralization of the army when the necessity for capitulation became evident is ably treated by the author, who significantly remarks that scenes of disorder similar to those which took place at Sedan were witnessed in the Prussian army after Jena. We particularly commend to the reader's notice pages 133–137 inclusive, in which the author reviews the demoralization of the French army after their first series of defeats, and shows how a parallel may be found in the conduct of the Prussians after the crushing blow dealt at Jena. The rest of the war we are compelled to dismiss in a few brief sentences. D'Aurelles de Paladine the writer justly condemns for his feeble and hesitating movements, and for his neglect to take advantage of the splendid opportunity offered him when Prince Frederick Charles first arrived in the basin of the Loire. Chanzy he considers—and we beg to endorse his opinion—as a most able commander. Trochu's conduct is exhaustively discussed, the conclusion arrived at being that he erred in not freeing himself from the trammels of the mere ordinary rules of strategy. In concluding our notice, it is bare justice to say that the book is full of able and impartial criticism,—that it is skilfully put together,—that the style is pleasant, and that it affords the greatest amount of information in the smallest possible space.

#### DR. DÖLLINGER'S DECLARATION.

*J. von Döllinger's Erklärung an den Erzbischof von München-Freising.* (Nutt.)

THIS pamphlet of less than twenty pages might be left without notice here; not, indeed, for its seeming insignificance, but on account of its weighty contents—too serious for discussion in our columns. All that is implied in this Declaration can be fully understood only by those who are well informed of the liberal views long tolerated, to say the least, among the Catholics of South Germany. The very names of such men as Sailer, Baeder, Hermes, and Günther, are enough to indicate how great an innovation is now meditated by partisans of the decrees of 1870. We are well aware of the processes instituted against some of the Catholic writers we have named; we know that the great object of three of the above-named—to reconcile faith with reason—was disowned by Church authority, and that Günther's works were put into the Index; but the broad fact that such men not long ago lived as German Catholics, is enough to show how great a change is intended now, when Dr. Döllinger, for refusing to accept the decrees of 1870, has been threatened with such punishment as has commonly been inflicted, in Bavaria, only on priests found guilty of gross immoralities! In reply to this threat, he makes this Declaration to his Archbishop, and asks

to be heard in some fair conference, where he undertakes to maintain the following theses:—That the new decrees do not accord with Scripture, as interpreted by the Fathers; that they are not in accordance with the ancient doctrine of the Catholic Church; that the Ultramontane Bishops (mostly convened from Latin nations and from South America) who supported these decrees, did so by using false authorities; that the said decrees are directly opposed to those of two general councils, and to the declarations of several popes on the same matters; lastly, that they are opposed to the constitutions of several existing States, including that of Bavaria, to which the writer has sworn allegiance. These clear assertions are surely enough; but Dr. Döllinger goes on to say far more. He requests the Archbishop of München-Freising to explain, if he can, his own former hesitation about these decrees, and asks how, if they had been the doctrines of the Church from the beginning, there could have existed anywhere any question whatever about them; still more, how could they have been left to be decided in this, the nineteenth century! He asks, how he can be expected to deny now the doctrines of his own book about the Early Church (formerly commended by the Archbishop, and allowed to pass without the censure of even the Ultramontane party), and, moreover, how he can be called upon by a subject of Bavaria to break an oath of allegiance to its constitution. To conclude, he declares that on all sides he hears but this one cry about the said decrees—"Nobody believes in them!" and, for himself, he rejects them *thrice*: first, as a Christian; secondly, as a theologian and a man having some knowledge of Church history; and, lastly, as a loyal citizen of Bavaria.

Such is the purport of this short document. It suggests to the German people of the Southern States these important questions: will they submit themselves to the power that broke in pieces the Old, and would prevent the consolidation of the New, Empire? or will they assert the liberty they have long enjoyed as Catholics, and thus inaugurate a Second Reformation—one that (since the world does not move backwards) will not be inferior in results to that begun by Martin Luther? We are bold enough to guess that "hier stehen wir; wir können nicht anders," will be the general reply of the people throughout the Southern States of Germany.

#### *The Chronicles of the Pathán Kings of Delhi.*

Illustrated by Coins, Inscriptions, and other Antiquarian Remains. By Edward Thomas. (Trübner & Co.)

No part of Mohammedan history can compare in interest with the annals of the Mohammedan empire in India, if we except the single period of the early Arabian conquests. This empire divides into two distinct periods, that of the pre-Moghul or Pathán dynasties, from A.D. 1193 to 1400, and that of the Moghul dynasty, founded by Bábar, at the battle of Pánipt, in 1526. The history of the Moghul empire is better known from its connexion with the early conquests of the East India Company; and no doubt it possesses more intrinsic interest from the very fact of its being illumined by such names as Bábar and Akbar—sovereigns who would bear comparison with the greatest names of Mediæval Europe. But the earlier period has also a stirring story of

its own, as we watch the gradual extension of Mohammedan rule from the rim of the north-western frontier to the furthest limits of the south. In spite of the continual changes of dynasty in the capital, the fierce energy of the conquerors pressed ever onward in its career of annexation, until for a brief period the entire continent became subject to Delhi. Then followed the rapid disintegration of the hastily-cemented structure,—kingdom after kingdom revolted and became independent, and the rude shock of Tamerlane's invasion in 1398 completed the overthrow of the empire. We have henceforth only a number of isolated fragments, each struggling to acquire some predominance, until Bábar again founds a dynasty at Pánapat, which, under Akbar and his successors, once more raises an empire in India. Now this pre-Moghul history is preserved to us in a series of Chronicles, which, if they fall far below the interest of Thucydides or Livy, are fully equal to Diodorus Siculus or Gregory of Tours. These Mohammedan histories are mines of facts, out of which the intelligent explorer can dig pure gold; but, like the mediæval chronicles, they need to be skilfully worked before they yield their hidden stores. Their authors are generally destitute of criticism or insight; they tell their stories without caring for what posterity might most wish to know; and a court pageant or intrigue has often far more interest to them than a social revolution, whose gradual effects may last for centuries. Their style is generally verbose and turgid, and their dates are often confused and erroneous; and it requires constant care in the reader to follow the exact order of the events, and still more to group them in their relative importance. Hence coins and inscriptions are two of the most important means for checking these native chronicles, and Mr. Thomas's book is thus an invaluable appendix to all our previous works on Indian Mohammedan history. Such books as Elphinstone's History and Sir H. Elliot's 'Historians of India' are continually illustrated and explained by the records of the coins, which thus form a running commentary on the detailed narrative of each reign.

"The value of this species of illustration, as applied to the Mediæval Indian annals now in review, is greatly enhanced by the exaggerated importance attached by the Muslims themselves to that department of the conventional regal functions involved in the right to coin. Among these peoples, the recitation of the public prayer in the name of the aspirant to the throne, associated with the issue of money bearing his superscription, was unhesitatingly received as the overt act of accession. Unquestionably, in the state of civilization here obtaining, the production and facile dispersion of a new royal device was singularly well adapted to make manifest to the comprehension of all classes the immediate change in the supreme ruling power. In places where men did not *print*, these stamped moneys obtruding into every bázár constituted the most effective manifestoes and proclamations human ingenuity could have devised; readily multiplied, they were individually the easiest and most naturally transported of all official documents; the veriest Fakir, in his semi-nude costume, might carry the ostensible proof of a new dynasty into regions where even the name of the kingdom itself was unknown. . . . So also on the occasion of new conquests, the reigning sultán's titles were ostentatiously paraded on the local money, ordinarily in the language and alphabet of the indigenous races, to secure the more effective announcement of the fact that they themselves had passed under the sway of an alien suzerain.

Equally, on the other hand, does any modification of or departure from the rule of a comprehensive issue of coin imply an imperfection, relative or positive, in the acquisition of supreme power. There are but few instances of abstinence from the exercise of this highly prized prerogative in the present series, but in all such cases the guiding motives are sufficiently ascertained."

Mr. Thomas gives specimens of the coins of forty different sovereigns of Northern India, from Shaháb-ud-dín, 1193, to Sikandar Sháh Súr, who was defeated by Humáyún, in 1555; and we have also notices of the contemporary coinage, during the periods of anarchy, in Bengal, Jaunpúr, and the southern kingdoms, as Málwah, Guzaráf, and the Deccan.

Some of the most curious coins are those issued by Sultánah Reziáh, the queen who held the throne of Delhi from 1236 for three years and a half. Even the great Mohammedan historian, Ferishtah, acknowledges that "she was endowed with every princely virtue, and those who scrutinize her actions most severely will find in her no fault but that she was a woman." Mr. Thomas remarks that female sovereignty was not altogether at variance with the ideas of the semi-nomad race, whose leading court in Central Asia gave a tone to the feelings of their Muslim fellow-countrymen domiciled in India. Two princesses of Khárizm especially, Malikhá Khátún and Turkán Khátún, who had reigned not very long before Reziáh, have left distinguished names in Mohammedan history. Reziáh's reign was not so fortunate, but she ruled for some time with energy and ability. The chroniclers tell us that she discarded her female apparel and veil, wore a tunic and cap like a man, gave public audience, and rode on an elephant without any attempt at concealment. On the coins she similarly calls herself *sultán* in the masculine, but all the rest of the legend is couched in the feminine, and she concludes with her titles as "queen" (*malikhah*) and "daughter of the Sultán Altamish."

We find in the coins some interesting illustrations of the relation in which the Kings of Delhi stood to the Khalifs of Baghdád. For some time the Court of Baghdád appears to have been ignorant of, or at any rate to have ignored, the new Mohammedan power which had risen in India, but Altamish, the third of the so-called Slave Kings, received, in 1228, a diploma of investiture from the reigning Khalif, the most authoritative recognition of a new government which could take place among Musalmans; and from this time we find the Khalif's name and title on the reverse of the Delhi coins. Thirty years afterwards the Moghul hordes under Hulákú Khán sacked Baghdád, and put to death the last Khalif Must'asim, and the long line of Abbassid Khalifs abruptly ended; but his name still continued on the Delhi coins for some forty years after his death. One or two of the subsequent kings seem themselves to have assumed the title of Khalif, and to have even called Delhi the seat of the Khalifat (*dár ul Khiláfat*); but Mohammed Toghlak, in one of his wild vagaries, affected to consider his own title to the crown as imperfect without some sacerdotal sanction, and he accordingly sought for some representative of the old Abbassid line. A contemporary chronicler tells us that for some time he sought in vain, until at length he heard from some travellers that a Khalif, claiming to be of the house of Abbas, was settled in Egypt. The name of

this "shadow of a shade" became henceforth a characteristic of the Delhi coins, until the Indian dynasty itself collapsed, and the two shadows vanished together.

Mr. Thomas has brought together everything that could illustrate the coins or be illustrated by them, and among other things he has cleared up an obscure little point as to the meaning of the first Slave King's name, Kutb ud dín Aibak. It has been generally thought, from a corrupt passage in Ferishtah, that he was called Aibak "from having his little finger broken"; but Mr. Thomas has proved that *Shah*, "disjointed, maimed," is the real epithet, and that Aibak is a Turki name connected with the modern Beg.

We would especially notice one very interesting episode, on the amount of the imperial revenue at different periods of Indian history. It is not easy to get these totals, but Mr. Thomas gives the following list as his final result:—

	Land Revenue.	Total Revenue from all sources.
1. Firúz Sháh, A.D. 1351—1388 ..		£6,085,000
2. Bábar, A.D. 1526—1530 .....	£2,000,000	
3. Akbar, A.D. 1593 .....		32,000,000
4. ——— A.D. 1594 .....	16,574,388	
5. ——— A.D. 1605 .....	17,460,000	
6. Jahangír, A.D. 1606—1611 .....		50,000,000
7. ——— A.D. 1629 .....	17,500,000	
8. Sháh Jahán, first return .....	22,000,000	
9. ——— later return .....	36,000,000	
10. Aurangzib, A.D. 1697 .....	38,719,400	77,438,800

Most of these data are made out from various native histories; but the revenue of Jahangír is only obtained by the loose general estimate of Capt. Hawkins, who was in Agra A.D. 1609—11, "that the king's yearly income of his crown land [or more probably from all sources] is fifty crore of rupias," and that of Aurangzib is derived from "Catron's Comprehensive Account (Paris, 1711) of that monarch's land revenues, including his specification of other fiscal demands, raising the average burden upon the country at large to a second moiety or full equivalent of the sum obtained from the ordinary land-tax." Both these estimates are therefore derived from the accounts of foreign visitors, and we cannot help suspecting an error in each, especially in the latter. In 1697 Aurangzib's Empire in the south was beginning to stagger under the blows of the Mahrattas; his presence had been lost to Northern India since he first came to the Deccan in 1683, and we may be sure that away from his watchful eye disorders of every kind must have spread in the finances. Now the total revenue of British India for the twelve months ending March 31, 1871, was only 51,049,900*l.*, and this with the immense increase of every kind of commerce and the diminished purchasing power of money. Is it possible that it could have been half as much again one hundred and seventy years before, under the Moghul?

#### NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*Durnton Abbey.* By T. A. Trollope. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

*Hearth Ghosts.* By the Author of 'Gilbert Ruggie,' &c. 3 vols. (Low & Co.)

MR. T. A. TROLLOPE's story turns upon the seduction and miserable death of an unhappy girl. For some people, this fact will be enough, we trust, to deter them from the perusal of the book. We are no advocates for literary prudery, and are very far from thinking that our morality has increased in proportion to our



adoption of euphemisms; but from an artistic point of view this tale is too painful to be merely amusing, and not sufficiently balanced by the exhibition of the higher types of character to merit the more lasting praise of being a contribution to our knowledge of humanity. Mr. Trollope will not regard it otherwise than as a compliment to be contrasted with Sir Walter Scott. In the inimitable 'Heart of Midlothian,' Effie Deans throws away her happiness for the sake of a very worthless admirer, but he is at least a dashing adventurer, and not without many of the graces, and some of the virtues, of a gentleman; while the heroic figure of Jeanie and the pathetic one of the proud old Covenanter in his agony, quite throw into insignificance the more unpleasing and vulgar details of a commonplace lapse from virtue. In 'Dunton Abbey,' well-written as it is, there is a lower standard aimed at. Maud Borlace gives the last proof of reckless confidence to a rascal without petty honesty or common courage, whose villainy is only equalled by his meanness, and his meanness by his vulgarity. Di Borlace, kind-hearted and honest, rises but little above the every-day average of loving elder sisters; and while the injured father feels towards his lost child nothing but the yearning of affection, the mother, with equal simplicity, displays unmitigated anger. Brian Betterton, well described enough as a barrister of due shrewdness and integrity, resembles in his staunchness, and in that alone, the Schoolmaster of Libberton. Throughout this comparison, which is almost challenged by the scheme of the narrative, the modern author fails alike in the size and complexity of his portraiture, and they are natural but by virtue of their mediocrity, not of the skill which the attempt to portray less common characters demands for its success. Virtue is mediocre in his hands, and the contrast between it and vice is marked only by the degree in which the latter falls below the mean. Betterton's fidelity to his word needs to be enhanced by a comparison with the "delicacy" of the selfish banker,—his insight into the real coarseness of Lillian Lagarde's nature by contrast with the obtuseness of her neighbours of the "middle class," who are dazzled by her station and accomplishments. Why have men's ideals so degenerated? Scott wrote before the "middle class" was invented (whatever it may be); but this is hardly enough to account for the humiliating disparity. At any rate, we think that there is a difference of kind rather than of degree which separates the Waverley magician from the best of our neutral-tinted school of modern novelists. But we fear there are graver blots about this book than the lack of a high ideal. Miss Lagarde, the fast young lady of rank, is, we venture to affirm, an absolutely impossible character. We will grant that, as she is the daughter of a baronet, it is a necessity of modern fiction to hold her tainted with ancestral vice, but that any gentlewoman, however abandoned, should condescend to such a cad as Reginald Varley, with his "green satin tie," is utterly inconceivable. The baronet, her brother, is conventional, though his swagger smacks too much of the swell-mobman. The pair form a picture at which we could heartily laugh, were it the work of some foreign students of our manners, but which we must reprobate in an Englishman as a libel. A conviction for murder under highly sensational

circumstances, and an actual execution, though "the culprit's father had often been heard to talk of Queen Anne's death as a recent event, and his great-aunt on his mother's side had frequently been seen making curtsies all by herself out of doors on a cold night in the moonshine," conclude a book which, with the above reservations, may be characterized as well written, and superior to the common run of novels in originality and interest.

The three volumes by the author of 'Gilbert Ruge' for which the writer has selected the title of 'Hearth Ghosts' would have been more appropriately named 'The Chronicles of Market Mudling,' but for the suggested comparison with the charming stories by Mrs. Oliphant, which our author does well to avoid. The book consists of three "narratives," the first of which is headed 'A Market Mudling Magnate,' the second 'John Juxon,' and the third (in two books) 'The Trials and Triumphs of Mattie Fuller.' If each narrative had been co-extensive with a volume, or if the first and second narratives had occupied one volume, the book would have lost nothing in interest, and would have gained in point of artistic form. As it is, there is something awkward and perplexing in the arrangement, and one fails to see the connexion between one narrative and the next, save the fact that the venue is in each case laid in the same town and county. The portrait of the local magnate,—self-made, self-contained, and ostentatious,—is faithfully drawn, and without the broad lines which have made caricatures of some of the other attempts at portraiture. Mr. Carpenter is a good specimen of an unjustly depreciated class of men, the country doctor,—overworked, unrecognized, ill paid,—waging a hopeless war with diseases which the neglect of ignorant or heartless landlords has fostered in the dwellings of the labouring class. The second narrative contains the history of the process by which a radical watchmaker, whose loud voice and overbearing manner fit him for the position of dictator to the local politicians of Market Mudling, is restored to the Church's fold by the kind-hearted old gentleman who discharges the duties of vicar of the parish, and whom accident has put into possession of a secret which, if disclosed, would not only oust John Juxon from his post as champion of the anti-State Church faction in the borough, but would, moreover, ruin his character as an upright, honest tradesman,—a matter of far greater moment for his family. But the most interesting narrative of the three is that contained in the third volume, where we are introduced to a family brought up in the tenets of the strictest sect of the Methodists. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, as conscientious Dissenters, regard with pious horror any amusement which savours of the world, and consistently look upon play-acting and theatres as outside the pale of lawful recreations. Unfortunately for them and for her own peace of mind, their only daughter, Mattie, has a strong natural bias in that direction, which no amount of religious exercises at the Sabbath School, or of paternal exhortation at home, is able to repress. The straitened means of the parents constrain them to send this daughter out as a governess, and in a worldly family she finds only too much that tends to foster and develop her instinctive love of the drama, and is even prevailed upon to take part, first in a drawing-

room charade, and afterwards in private theatricals. Thus thrown among people who not only do not discourage, but actually praise and appreciate her dramatic power, it is no wonder if Mattie Fuller, when dismissed from her situation, and virtually disowned by her mother and brother (her father being dead), changes her name and goes on the stage. As Miss Mortimer, she re-appears, after an interval of several years, at the theatre of her native town, hoping to escape unrecognized by any of her former friends and fellow town-folk. Her secret, however, oozes out, and the enthusiasm of the good people is redoubled by the proud consciousness that their own borough has given birth to the genius which has night after night alternately shaken them with laughter and drowned them in tears. The curtain falls on the death of the actress, surrounded by the host of friends whom her lofty character, combined with her isolated position, have attracted to her side; and one of the best touches in the book is the scene at her bedside, when the obdurate Pharisee, her brother, is melted into forgiving his sister for the crime of having revolted against the yoke of provincial Methodism. On the whole, we recommend these narratives as wholesome and agreeable reading.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Twenty Years' Reminiscences of the Lews. By "Sixty-One." (Cox.)*

LEWIS, or the Lews, as the writer of this book calls it, is the northernmost and largest island of the outer Hebrides. Here, in an atrocious climate, with scanty accommodation, and sport that was not very abundant, the author passed twenty summers. Ardent as a sportsman and as a fisherman, he is modest enough about his qualifications, telling us that after shooting from childhood he is an indifferent shot, and although passionately fond of fishing, can never throw a line as it should be thrown. In spite of these drawbacks, however, he can give us sporting and fishing experiences of some interest; and if his own exploits are not many, he dwells with the more delight on those of his companions. We have a fine incident of a deer-stalker, who, being pinned against a bank by a stag at bay, caught hold of its horns and held it at arms'-length till he could get his knife and stab it to the heart. Among others who visited the Hebrides the author mentions Lord Colonsay, of whom he says, that "to great legal knowledge he added the deepest insight into the good qualities of a deerhound." One or two quaint legends add to the interest of the book. We hear of a man who was stalking on a Sunday, and saw a magnificent stag lying comfortably on an island. He swam to the island twice, but each time when he reached the place the stag had vanished: a third time he essayed, and then he never returned again. Another curious story is about a company of stalkers who were sitting down to luncheon, when they were joined by a little old man in a grey coat. He looked wistfully at their bread and cheese, ate some which was given him, and then vanished as suddenly and as strangely as he had come. Shortly afterwards the party caught sight of a strange old stag, with a very odd, queer head; they stalked it and killed it, and on opening it they found the bread and cheese in its stomach. Of the climate of the Lews, it is enough to say that the climate of the West of Ireland is Elysian compared with it. The wind is so strong that the author has more than once been blown over when he was on foot. Yet with all its faults the author was pleased with his sojourn, and he writes of it in a tone of tender melancholy, which, at all events, proves his sincerity.

We have on our table *A New View of Causation*, by T. S. Barrett (Provost).—*R. Mansell's Works upon a New System of Science*.—*Explanatory Men-*

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## Theology.

Dorner's (Dr. J. A.) Protestant Theology, 2 vols. 8vo. 21/ cl.  
Foulke's (E. S.) Difficulties of the Day, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

## Philosophy.

Barrett's (T. S.) New View of Causation, 12mo. 4/6 cl.

## Law.

Hall's (J. E.) Law Relating to Profits à Prendre, &c. 8vo. 16/ cl.  
Shortt's (J.) Law Relating to Works of Literature and Art, 25/

## Poetry.

Bell's English Poets, Re-issue, "Spenser and His Poetry," 3 vols. in 1, 12mo. 3/6 cl.  
Moore's (T.) Works, illust. roy. 8vo. 5/ cl.

## History.

Chronica Monasterii S. Albani, Vol. 2, ed. by T. Riley, 10/  
Napoleon I., History of, by P. Lanfrey, Vol. 1, 8vo. 12/ cl.  
Wellington's (Duke of) Supplementary Despatches, Vol. 13, 20/

## Geography.

Fitz-George's (Capt.) Plan of the Battle of Sedan, 8vo. 12/ cl.

## Philology.

Wright's (J.) First Latin Steps, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

## Science.

Beeton's Ready Reckoner, 12mo. 1/ swd.  
Hiley's (Rev. A.) Explanatory Mensuration, 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Maxton's (J.) Workman's Manual of Engineering Drawing, 4/6  
Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, Gen. Index to first 53 vols. 7/6  
Watson's (H. W.) Text-Books of Science: Elements of  
Geometry, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

## General Literature.

Artemus Ward, Reminiscences of; The Genial Showman, by  
Hington, 1 vol. cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Aunt Louisa's Toy-Books: King, Queen, and Knave of Hearts,  
4to. 1/ swd.; Birthday Party, 4to. 1/ swd.  
Carlyle's Works, People's Edition, Vol. 5, 'Life of John  
Sterling,' 12mo. 2/ cl.; Library Edition, 'Translations  
from German,' Vol. 1, 8vo. 9/ cl.  
Centenary Garland: Pictorial Illustrations of Scott's Novels,  
by George Cruikshank, &c. 4to. 3/6 bds.  
Classified Catalogue of Educational Works in Use in Great  
Britain in Early Part of 1871, 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Collins's (W.) Basil, 12mo. 2/ bds.  
Debreit's Titled Men, July, 1871, to June, 1872, cr. 8vo. 1/6  
Disraeli's (Right Hon. B.) Vivian Grey, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Ferryhurst Court, by Author of 'Stone Edge,' cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Foreign Office List, July, 1871, 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Hole's (Rev. C.) Practical Moral Lesson-Book, Bk. 2, 12mo. 1/6  
Hope's (A. R.) Stories of French School-Life, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Mark Twain's Pleasure-Trip on the Continent, 12mo. 2/ bds.  
Mystery of Mr. E. Drood: an Adaptation, by Orpheus C. Kerr, 1/  
Readie's (C.) A Terrible Temptation, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.  
Romance and Reality, by L. E. L., 12mo. 5/ cl.  
Son of the Soil, by Mrs. Oliphant, new edit. 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Stage (The) of 1871: a Review of Plays and Players, by Hawk's-  
Eye, 1st series, cr. 8vo. 1/ swd.  
Standard Needlework Book, by H. P. T., 4to 2/ swd.  
Sun and Shade, by Author of 'Ursula's Love-Story,' 3 vols. 31/6  
Tredgold's (T.) Elementary Principles of Carpentry, n. ed. 25/

## 'THE COMING RACE.'

I HAVE been informed that the authorship of a very remarkable work which has lately appeared, entitled 'The Coming Race,' has been attributed in your columns to myself. Permit me to say that, while I recognize the great literary merit of the work, I am not its author, or in any way responsible for, or in sympathy with, the very peculiar views which it contains.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT.

## PARIS IN JULY, 1871.

Paris, July 20.

"*Pugnare fortiter et arguere loqui.*" Such were the old characteristics of our ancestors, the light and quarrelsome Kelts; such they are yet in the land of Erin, and in the Parisian suburbs. We make war, alas! among ourselves most unmercifully, and an immeasurable tide of French speech still ebbs and flows from morn to even, through the saddest catastrophes, under the most stunning and unheard-of blows.

Seven funeral orations were poured upon Auber's tomb; they lasted six whole hours.

Poor Auber! He, the wittiest, driest, keenest of composers; cynical and tasteful; ironical and good-natured; careful of appearances and careless of morals, as to women at least; with a dandified, coldish, quizzing, gentle, *Hookish* (Theodore Hook's) manner; an epicurean, never *canaille*; of the Horatian school; a man who knew well how to steer his brilliant bark among the rocks, changing waves and winds of Parisian fickleness; no hypocrite; neither a red Jacobin nor a fawning courtier; with no tint of exaggeration in him, no pretence; no kind of small vanity, but a good deal of pride; putting no mask on his little foibles, and delighting to be called *Auber-Pasha*, like *Omer-Pasha*; keeping the best society, and fond of solitude;—in short, a very curious complex figure, a puzzle, and an enigma,—a very fine one too. He liked horses, rode well, and was dexterous at fence; fought no

duels, however, and had no scandalous outbreaks of his well-known erotic propensities. He was no *Cupidon-déchaîné*, as one used to say of Palmerston in his youth; but *Love in harness*, well drilled, and dignified. The old school of Chesterfield and Thackeray's great Lord revived in him. He husbanded cleverly his life, spirits, youth, maturity, and old age. Even his melodies were put *à intérêt*. No capitalist managed as well as he did his genial, intellectual, even his bodily resources. Whatever inspiration he had, he improved. He did not set up for a genius, so he escaped a terrible danger,—envy, which, in France, decides all. He had no enemies, and deserved none. He affected no enthusiasm, and inspired none. But he deserved admiration; the stream of his vivid genius was Horatian, not Tyrtæan, and it flowed unchecked, unabated, bright, strong, unpolluted, and free, to the very limits of age. His shrewd wit and knowledge of men, such as they are in France, kept his genius in check. He was artificial-natural, and natural-artificial;—exactly as a well-bred woman, rather coquettish, but not flippant, has no objection to fine ribbons, and diamonds, and *bijoux*, and embroideries, and showing a little of the well-shaped form, and the well-proportioned shoulders and neck.

That such a man could have been identified with Cæsar or Brutus,—that he could have been solemnly proclaimed a Cæsar,—is wonderful. Rather, it is the wonder of wonders. But our recent situation accounts for it; and the Beatification, or apotheosis, of the charming musician, lying among the cinders of burnt-up Paris, has nothing more astounding or more burlesque than the victorious bulletins of 1870, which announced *la retraite en bon ordre* of armies completely defeated, or the *affiches* of the Commune, proclaiming *Tout va bien!* while the Versailles troops were storming the Tuileries. Words! Words! Words! The French *amour de la phrase* has cost us much. It has not died with Châteaubriand. Alas! not at all. M. Jules Simon, the Minister, was the one man who had a right to pronounce a few words, heartfelt and solemn, as the circumstance required, on the tomb of Auber. Six orators successively, clever men all,—the erudite Beulé; Perrin, of the Grand Opéra, a man of talent and experience; Baron Taylor, of artistic notoriety; De Leuven, a man of wit; Dumas the younger, author of the 'Dame aux Camélias,' now promoted to the rank of stern moralist, and the Minister himself,—spoke on the occasion. Five of the declaimers scarcely had known the man whom they praised. It is the custom here. When a great man has died, several eulogistic speakers, *à la façon athénienne*, throw flowers—and very old ones—on the coffin of the deceased. Drawing from their pocket a long-winded "harangue," they read it, well or ill, and invariably end with "Adieu! Such-a-one! Adieu! my old comrade!" Sainte-Beuve, who had a deep experience of our corrupt Athenianism, and a great disdain of vulgarity and *lieu-commun*, forbade any display of eloquence over his mortal remains; and the poet Lacausade, fulfilling his friend's wishes, merely said, when he stood upon the mound that was soon to cover the coffin,—“Ladies and Gentlemen, who have accompanied Sainte-Beuve to his last resting-place, I thank you in his name. The ceremony is over.” This good example was given in vain; and I, for one, regret it. The speech of Dumas fils,—a masterpiece of pathetic rhetoric, quoted by all the newspapers, and much praised,—contained the following passage: “Auber . . . like the great Roman” (Cæsar), “. . . when the enemy was his own countryman, . . . was afraid to live (!). Like the great Roman (!), he veiled his face, exclaiming, ‘You too, my son!’ Only, the great Roman was not eighty years of age, like Auber, had not written the score of ‘Le Domino Noir,’ and had never guided a flock of fair damsels at the Conservatoire of Paris,—which three circumstances establish a little difference between those celebrated personages.

How much Auber was alien to any such pretence every one who approached him knows very well.



Pasdeloup, the enthusiastic manager of the Concerts Populaires, visited him a short time before his death, and shook hands with the Master. Auber said to him, with one of his sardonic smiles,—"You are as fond as ever of music, I see?"—"I scarcely can be so fond of it as you, *cher Maître*, whom the Muse so often inspired!"—"Well! Yes. I loved my Muse, until I was thirty-two years old. It was my youthful passion. I had not yet let the world into the secret. She was my mistress then, and I loved her. But afterwards she became my wife," added the old bachelor, with a significant shrug. The world of the *coulisses*; the hard *ménagement* of pecuniary interests; the inevitable squabbles with actors and journalists; the theatrical drudgery; the necessity of adapting music to indifferent or nonsensical words; the taming of the many shrews (male and female), actresses, musicians, directors, *et id genus omne*; the punctilious exactitude so indispensable to getting up dramatic, and especially musical, exhibitions, and so hostile to inspiration and genius,—had all evidently created some disgust in the mind of Auber. Jean-Paul, the German humourist, said, "Love lives in the heavens; kitchen-life kills it." A very cynical axiom, though founded on fact.

The small and gew-gaw church of the Trinité was full of people. Deputies, artists, ambassadors, Countesses, ladies of the opera, men of letters, political men,—*tout Paris* (such as it is now), crowded there around Auber's *catafalque*, under the dazzling sun,—a most unceremonious and friendly mob. They talked, and fluttered, and flirted, and chirped, like so many pretty birds in a bright aviary. Very appropriate, indeed! The flowery architecture of the building was in harmony with the briskness of Auber's genius, the pointed and springy lightness of his melodies, and the very moderate measure of religious faith contained in Parisian breasts. The priests and tapers seemed quite *hors-d'œuvre*. Even the corpse of the great artist, though covered with black velvet, and surrounded with funeral torches, appeared showy and radiant,—theatrically gay. The performance went off very well; nothing was wanting, but serious and religious feeling. Nobody could have dreamt of the dangers, and fears, and harrowing calamities which had weighed and still weigh on the modish, well-dressed, and well-behaved company which filled the aisles, and transept, and tribunes, and paid their last homage to the departed artist. Indeed, everything inclines towards oblivion and forbearance. Paris is slowly resuming its wonted aspect. Each day a new theatre opens its doors to numerous spectators. The Assembly institutes an Inquiry into the Causes of the Insurrectional Movement,—a legislative panacea, of dubious efficacy, which quiets many minds, and permits our *bourgeois* to sleep securely, as is their cue, under the paternal wing of the Government. There is something *forcé*, I confess, if not fictitious, in the attempt to forget the disasters of the country. In the great thoroughfares each man looks at his neighbour with a certain air of distrust, which seems to say, "Hum! Are you not a *Communeux*?" In the eccentric parts of the new Paris, created by Haussmann, every well-dressed man is an object of unamiable curiosity. The prentice and fruit-seller, the joiner and cobbler, look askance at him, or even pelt his vehicle, if he happens to have one, with cabbages and stones. Though many members of our aristocratic clubs have already returned to Paris, very few rich families make there a long stay. They fear, not the political troubles, but the revolvers and guns of the thousand *coatless-men* who (like the "assassin," Schumaker, the brother of the Marquis d'Orvaux) have emerged from their dens, and jails, and may still inhabit the sewers, where they found a fitting refuge. Many *pétroleuses* are still alive; the *bourgeois* are of opinion that the Versailles military tribunals go on very slowly, while the lower people, artisans and men of labour, loudly protest against what they call wholesale murders. Such is the situation. Among the causes of subsiding but still acrid rage, two feelings stand uppermost: animosity

against the Prussians, and political indolence. A very unwise assault of Count Jaubert against the Germans made great noise, and a very wise petition was addressed to the Assembly, proposing to fine every citizen who refuses to drop his bullets into the electoral urn. In my opinion such a measure is necessary. Intriguers, ambitious and designing people, false democrats, members of secret societies, wishing to obtain their ends, never fail to fulfil their duty in that respect. And they win the day.

The wonderful success of the loan of two millions, and the manifesto of the Comte de Chambord, are the two salient points, the most significant events of the latter days. Europe may see that France is not so completely crushed as Prince Bismarck might have wished, and she may see, too, that absolute monarchy, such as De Maistre and Hobbes bepraised, has no chance to be reinstated in our country. Every one admires the Count's candour, straightforwardness, and noble, frank avowal. Every one is aware of the vast consequences of his dignified and Platonic abdication, now his ancestor's throne is put away and quietly relegated in the far mystic clouds. It has lost all political and real existence. It has become a shadow and a dream. Noble and excellent gentleman! That tender farewell to his own France does him much honour. History will register his nobleness in her most touching and interesting pages. While other personages of power, of high pretence, and lofty aspirations are spoken of with contempt, the Count is the object of universal eulogium and esteem. But nobody calls upon him to govern; and his Legitimists have disappeared from the scene with the strange rapidity of a falling star,—or if it suit your taste better, with the suddenness of a pantomime clown, swallowed up through some wonderful theatrical agency.

Meanwhile, social life begins to re-appear, and old vices to blossom again. More than 400,000 denunciations against Communists, or pretended Communists, all anonymous, have been sent to the Prefecture since the 22nd of May. Six hundred workmen are busy repairing the sad havoc made in the Bois de Boulogne by the two *sieges*. Loud are the vindictive cries of the newspapers, devoting Von Bismarck and his imps to the infernal gods, vowing malediction eternal to the cruel invaders, chanting the hymn of holy hatred! Terrible the imprecations against Baron Stöffel, who dares to accuse France of neglect, and faltering will, and of committing herself to inexperienced hands. O, my dear, unhappy France! How better it would fare with you could you let alone Baron Stöffel, the criminal! and pardon him for speaking out! How much better it would have been for you had you listened to him! It is a bitter pill, I know. But it is so healthy, O, my poor, dear country, to get at truth, and swallow it! And you cannot, will not, abide with it! Our *attaché militaire* at Berlin, Baron Stöffel, who just now issued a complete edition of his *Rapports* on the Prussian and French armies, was not bound to flatter or excuse us. We ought not to forget that his *Rapports* were written before the war broke out, and that had he been listened to in time, frightful disasters might have been avoided. He gave advice, and did his duty. They paid him to be a monitor, not a flatterer. What reason had he to make his truths more palatable? Sweetening the pill would have been in him a breach of truth. How very unfair to accuse him of calumny, perfidy, and faithlessness! How stupid to say that his *Rapports* are a *chef-d'œuvre*, commendable for their absolute adherence to facts;—and then to inveigh against him, and denounce the traitor, the liar, the enemy of his own country! Truly, he did not spare the rod. But why? Because he was a brave man, and saw clearly men and things, and dangers, and future ruins. You say he was systematically praising the Prussians, lowering France, and depicting us as a nation of fools, governed by liars. Of a certainty we are no more a nation of fools than were the Athenians or Romans of other days. But many lies were served up to us, and we did not repel or chastise the liars. Now again we are

obstinate and furiously angry against any man who scorns to tell lies, and is bold enough and honest enough to brave our *mauvaise humeur*! What can our *Chauvinism* avail, and our contempt of our best and most useful friends, and womanly wailings, and puerile retaliations! The old Greeks, since the days of Demosthenes and Philippus, followed the same road,—a sad road to ruin!—and they were a great, a generous, an intellectual, a noble people, assuredly.

That preposterous vanity had a queerly delectable incarnation in a man just now dead. A laughing-stock to our literary world, very rich, rather clever in his commercial way, of small education and unbounded pretence, the publisher Charpentier began life by keeping a small bookseller's retail shop. Until 1838 he remained in poverty. Then a great idea struck him. He printed some old authors, and sold them cheap. The *format-Charpentier*, a big 18mo. or a small octavo, foolscap, was invented by the man. And he felt an immense pride, as buyers came by shoals to get a Montesquieu for three francs and a good copy of Voltaire for ten francs or twelve. Charpentier made much money. The old, unwieldy octavos were almost sent out of the French market. The inventor of the *format-Charpentier* then bought villas, built houses, grew litigious, and raised his head high above the whole literary Parnassus. His disdain for the writers printed in his collection (otherwise a valuable collection) was quite a treat. As they were his stock, he never doubted his great superiority over them all. He quarrelled on every side, lost some *proies*, and began a periodical publication, which was to put the man at the head of a political party, and make of him a Mirabeau-Charpentier! It half-ruined him. The title was oddly and grammatically false,—*Magazin de Librairie*, which signifies a book-shop—not a literary magazine. However, his self-esteem never flagged. "Things will only go better in France," he used to exclaim, "if I publish my *suite* to Montesquieu. Montesquieu himself is now *suranné*. I will look to it." Is it not delightful and unique? Our performers do jump above Molière, and our photographs above Rubens. *Vanité* is the true *Pétroleuse*. It burnt Paris. "Moi!" said the same editor, "je ne lis jamais les manuscrits qu'on m'apporte. Je n'ai besoin que de dix lignes d'écriture, d'une simple invitation à dîner,—pour savoir ce qu'un homme a dans le ventre. J'ai du flair!" He spoke so to a friend of mine, a very witty and sensible man, who answered,—"So will I... after the dinner!" Charpentier looked as if he was to begin a lawsuit. But he thought better of it, pocketed the answer, and merely kept his *flair* and his lawsuit.

H. H.

## ANCIENT SYRIAC DOCUMENTS.

July 10, 1871.

ALLOW me to say in the columns of the *Athenæum* a few, so far as I am concerned, last words regarding the "Ancient Syriac Documents."

Mr. Roberts requires, it seems, to be told that I have withdrawn nothing which I have said, either tacitly or otherwise. Cureton laboured, and another, I conceive, tried to enter into his labours; but the dead lion was not in this case ill-treated with impunity.

When Mr. Pratten favours us with a version as good as Cureton's of any *heretofore untranslated* Syriac document, I shall be willing to admit at once his eminent scholarship. In the mean time, I am sorry to see friendly reviewers of his book indulging in such absurd statements as the following, which I extract from *Evangelical Christendom* for this month, page 219:—

"The late Dr. Cureton, it may be remembered, succeeded in obtaining an exceedingly valuable collection of ancient manuscripts from a monastery in Lower Egypt, which are deposited in the British Museum, and, having been laboriously deciphered and translated,—in good part chiefly by Dr. Cureton,—have been gradually communicated to the public, or, at least, to Oriental and Biblical students. The Rev. B. P. Pratten, M.A., having Dr. Cureton's manuscript version of some of the Syriac

historical documents before him, has translated the original manuscripts for himself, and the English reader now, for the first time, has the substance of those venerable records in his hands. Here he may read an account of King Abgar (Abgarus), of Edessa, the present Orfa on the Euphrates, to whom is attributed a letter addressed to our Lord; and here is, what never was before, a first-hand translation of that letter from the original Syriac."

W. WRIGHT.

[The publication of this letter has been unavoidably delayed.]

#### THE LONDON SCHOOL-BOARD.

In a grave, quiet, business-like way, the Board, at its last meeting, did a good deal of work. It first agreed to map out London into school districts. It then resolved to apply to the Education Department for authority to borrow a sum of 100,000*l.* for the erection of new schools. It appears that, to provide adequate school accommodation for London, 200,000*l.* is an inferior limit. This was not the opinion of those who contested the Education Act in the spring of 1870.

After this, the Scheme of Education Committee gave further notice of its Report. It recommends that the weekly fees for infant schools be fixed between 1*d.* and 2*d.*; for junior schools between 1*d.* and 4*d.*; for senior schools between 1*d.* and 6*d.*; that "discretionary" subjects be charged as "extras,"—upon which point Mr. Lucraft gave notice of dissent; and, lastly, that "half-time" children pay only half fees. To the doctrinaire principle of absolutely free schools, as advocated by the Birmingham League, the Report is directly opposed, recommending in its stead "a careful adaptation of fees in any school to the condition of the neighbourhood, and an occasional exercise of the power of the remission of fees." We can perceive the shadow unconsciously cast over the Report by the recommendation to adopt a loan of 100,000*l.* for school buildings.

Lord Sandon had a good deal to say upon the old question of "hymns and prayers," but only got so far as to persuade the Board to make the use of such "hymns and prayers" permissive. Mr. Rogers was of opinion that it was within the power and ability of the Board to frame a strictly unsectarian hymnal and litany. Mr. Gover, *ex contrâ*, contended that the Board would thereby "erect a new form of religion, and establish a new order of priests." A warm discussion followed, but had no practical end.

Lastly,

— among the happy Gods  
Rose laughter irrepressible

at the reading of a letter from the London Association of Church Teachers, urging the Board "to use existing public elementary schools before they build new schools." No doubt this seemed a little ludicrous to the Board, which had but a few moments before resolved that 100,000*l.*, at least, is wanted at once to make good the laches of that voluntary effort of which we have heard so much.

#### Literary Gossip.

In our next number we shall commence a report of the Meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh, which, when completed, will form a comprehensive account of the proceedings.

MISS CHRISTINA ROSSETTI has in the press a volume, named 'Sing-song: a Nursery-Rhyme Book,' being a set of brief snatches of song fitted for a nursery audience,—now tender, now quaint, but not (as our readers may guess) following in those paths of exquisite and illimitable absurdity which Mr. Edward Lear has made his own in the pages of the 'Book of Nonsense.' The volume will be published by Messrs. Routledge, and also in America. It will be profusely illustrated with woodcuts designed by Mr. Arthur Hughes, and engraved by Messrs. Dalziel.

We understand that a lively candidature is going on for the Professorship of Mathematics at University College. Among the candidates are some whose attainments and reputation are such as should facilitate the Council's choice. By the decease of Mr. Grote the College gains an endowment for a Chair of Moral Philosophy; but with the historian's bequest of 6,000*l.* is associated the condition, that if the chair is ever held by a clergyman, the payment of the stipend shall be stopped. Not one penny is the reverend Professor to receive; but all the accumulated dividends are to be handed over to his successor, who, of course, must be a layman.

A QUESTION as to the ownership of Miss Mitford's letters has been decided in the Rolls Court. The plaintiff was Miss Mitford's residuary legatee, and the defendants were Mr. Bentley and Mr. L'Estrange, the publisher and the editor of the letters. It appears that Miss Mitford, after she had made her will, by which she gave the residue of her personalty to the plaintiff, addressed a letter to her executor, the late Mr. Harness, by which she requested that if anybody should print her letters or life, a part, at least, of the profit should go to the plaintiff. After Miss Mitford's death, Mr. Harness agreed with Mr. L'Estrange to edit the letters, and requested him to pay 20*l.* to the plaintiff, in compliance with Miss Mitford's request. The plaintiff, by her bill, sought to restrain the defendants from selling or publishing any further copies, and also asked for an account of the profits of the publication. The Master of the Rolls, however, held that Miss Mitford's letter to Mr. Harness was a gift of the manuscripts to him, and, on Mr. Bentley's undertaking to pay the 20*l.* to the plaintiff, dismissed the bill, but without requiring the plaintiff to pay the costs.

WHEN the question of removing to Italy the remains of Ugo Foscolo was before the Italian Parliament, one of the Neapolitan deputies, General Mariano d'Azala, asked the Government to render a similar honour to the remains of Gabriele Rossetti. This very popular and admired Neapolitan poet (father of the Dante Gabriel Rossetti of our own days) was a fervent Liberal in the darkest period of the Bourbon rule, and, being exiled after the treacherous suppression of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Naples in 1822, he came to England, obtained the Professorship of Italian Literature in King's College, London, engaged in Dantesque studies of uncommon range and significance, and, dying in 1854, now lies buried in Highgate Cemetery. The minister Correnti favoured the motion of General d'Azala, intimating, however, that the initiative in the matter should be taken by the city of Naples. The distinguished revolutionary liberal, Count Ricciardi, and other Neapolitans, have adopted the project warmly; and there is every likelihood that it would have taken effect, were it not that the living members of the Rossetti family, all permanently domiciled in England, are disposed to leave the repose of the grave undisturbed.

THE 'Memoir of Charles Boner,' which was announced in these columns for the month of January, is now, we hear, almost ready, and will probably be published next month, by Messrs. Bentley & Son.

A PROJECT is on foot for founding a new

Chair at University College as a memorial of the late Prof. De Morgan, who for thirty-four years served the College as a Professor. To endow the projected De Morgan Professorship of Mathematics, the sum of 8,000*l.* is wanted. There can scarcely be a doubt but that it will be speedily subscribed, and thus perpetuate an honoured name, and add one more to the resources of an institution which has done so much for education.

M. PAUL MEYER, in looking for the best MS. of the French original of Chaucer's 'Tale of Melibe,' has found that the French version, which has generally been attributed to Renaud de Louens, is really Jean de Meung's work, as the MS. No. 17272 of the Fonds Français says it is. This MS. is, however, not so good a one as No. 578 of the Fonds Français, and M. Paul Meyer has accordingly fixed on the latter as that which he will edit for the Chaucer Society. Its Latin original, by Albertano di Brescia, will also probably be printed for the same Society.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD & SONS are to publish in the autumn a volume of New Poems, by Mr. James Ballantyne, author of 'The Gaberlunzie's Wallet,' &c.

THE people of Glasgow intend to commemorate the centenary of Scott by establishing a scholarship in their University.

MR. J. MEADOWS COWPER, of Faversham, the editor of Starkey's 'England in the Time of Henry the Eighth,' 'The Times Whistle,' by R. C., &c., has accepted an appointment under the Peruvian Government, and has left this country for Lima.

THE letters on the insurrection in Algiers, at present appearing in the *Daily News*, are understood to be from the pen of Mr. Edward Vizetelly, who was the correspondent of that journal attached to the staff of General Garibaldi.

MR. SKEAT's edition of 'Chatterton's Poems,' in modern spelling, to show how essentially modern the poems are, will not appear till October. Mr. Edward Bell has written a life of Chatterton for this edition.

ALTHOUGH the contributors to the notorious paper, *Le Père Duchêne*, are in the hands of the authorities, the newspaper is continued, under the attractive title of *Le Testament du Père Duchêne*.

GENERAL CATHELINEAU, in 'Le Corps Cathelineau pendant la Guerre 1870-1871,' gives an account of what was done under his authority.

AN anonymous brochure, published by Dentu, and entitled 'Ni Monarchie ni Démocratie; le Suffrage Universel perd la France,' having been attributed to the Duc d'Aumale, the Paris papers have been requested to state that it is not from his pen.

A NEW historical novel, entitled 'Mohammed Ali und sein Haus,' published at Jena, in four volumes, is from the pen of Louise Mühlbach.

#### SCIENCE

*The Metallurgy of Lead, including Desilverization and Cupellation.* By John Percy, M.D. (Murray.)

THE metallurgy of lead must rank with the most ancient of the arts. Not only do we find



the smelting of lead ore described in the oldest poems and the most ancient prophets of Holy Writ, but the separation of the silver by oxidizing the lead in which it is contained is used to symbolize the dispersion of the Israelites. It is not only curious as a fact, that until a very recent period there does not appear to have been any considerable improvement in the smelting of lead, and none whatever in the process of desilverization, but the perfection of this metallurgical process at so early a period is convincing evidence that some of the arts had been studied with much care very early in the history of the human race. The smelting of lead ore is by no means a difficult process. As we find it practised in the seventeenth century in Derbyshire, so was it probably carried out from the remotest antiquity. "They melt the lead upon the top of the hills that lie open to the west, making their fires to melt it as soon as the west wind begins to blow, which wind, by long experience, they find holds longest of all others." The process, however, of oxidizing the lead, and leaving the refined silver behind after the oxide has been driven off, must have been arrived at only by the slow process of experiment. It is so much the custom to refer all the discoveries made by the ancients to accident, that, as a matter of course, we find the production of the oxide of lead referred to one. Dr. Percy says:—

"Moreover, Pliny informs us that *minium* (under the term '*minium*' Pliny certainly included cinnabar and red lead) was prepared by the calcination of white lead, or *ceruse*; that it was discovered by accident in a fire that occurred at the Piræus, where jars containing ceruse had been heated."

Seeing that lead ores were smelted in small blast furnaces, *boles*, which were placed in the most exposed situations, and constructed so that the winds blew forcibly through them, it appears much more probable that at some time the surface of the melted lead was found covered with a crust of oxide of lead. This being once noticed, an inquiring metallurgist would soon advance to a knowledge of the fact that this oxide could be blown off,—layer after layer of powder, as it formed,—until eventually a pure bright white metal, silver, not so easily oxidized, was left behind.

The historical notices of lead smelting in Britain in Dr. Percy's '*Metallurgy*' are brief: we think too brief for the interest which attaches to a process which was certainly carried out on an extensive scale during Roman occupation, and continued without much interruption unto the present time. Pigs of lead have been found, as our author tells us, bearing the names of Claudius, Britannicus, Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Hadrian, Antoninus, and Verus; and to these Mr. James Yates, in his memoir '*On the Mining Operations of the Romans in Britain*' (*Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society*, 1858), adds the name of the Emperor Septimus Severus. The same authority states that—

"It appears that forty-four pigs of Roman lead have been discovered in different parts of England, proving the activity and industry with which this business was conducted. The pigs are remarkably regular in their form, though differing considerably in size and weight. The letters upon them are well formed. These circumstances indicate the care and skill employed in producing them, although metallurgy is proved to have been far below the perfection to which it has now attained, inasmuch as it

is found profitable to collect the slag of the Roman furnaces in order to extract from it the metal which it still contains."

In Derbyshire a large quantity of slag and refuse, from excessively ancient workings, is annually smelted; and in the neighbourhood of Wells, in Somersetshire, are three smelting establishments, which are employed entirely in reducing the waste heaps of old mineral works which occur extensively on the Mendip Hills. The story of lead-mining in England is of so much interest, that we regret to find that one so painstaking as Dr. Percy has slighted it. Although there exist abundant materials for a history of British mining and metallurgy, a comprehensive work on this subject has never been written. The importance of the '*Metallurgy of Lead*' will be evident to all, when we state that in 1869 there were 231 lead-mines at work in these islands; that they produced 96,866 tons of lead ore, which, being smelted, gave 73,259 tons of lead, from which was separated 831,891 ounces of silver. The high reputation of the two former works by Dr. Percy on Metallurgy renders it almost unnecessary to say a word in praise of the present volume. No more comprehensive treatise is to be found in the technical literature of this or of any other country. All the conditions under which lead occurs in nature are most clearly described, and, we believe, every process by which man has endeavoured to separate the metal from the ore has a larger or smaller portion of attention, according to its value in the arts.

It is not desirable, indeed it is scarcely possible, to enter into any description of, or to indulge in any discussion on, any of the metallurgical processes described in these pages. The practical metallurgist will find this work, with its abundant illustrations, all of them drawn to scale with the utmost care, of the highest utility. The student cannot study from a better book. He will find in it the chemical constitution of all the ores of lead. The several operations of preparing and smelting those ores are described in exhaustive detail. Assaying may be learnt from its pages; and the Pattinsonian and other methods of desilverization are so succinctly given, that he is really saved the labour of thinking out for himself the *rationale* of those interesting operations.

In this country the woodcut illustrations to our scientific books are usually of a very inferior description; but in the three volumes of '*Metallurgy*,' by Dr. Percy, which have been published by Mr. Murray, the woodcuts are all drawn to an exact scale, and executed with the greatest fidelity, so that apparatus might be constructed, and furnaces built from them, without any other assistance than that which the text affords.

#### CONTINUATION OF THE DEEP-SEA EXPLORATION.

MEN of science, and indeed all who desire to see an extension of our knowledge of the great forces at work ever forming and changing the face of the globe, will be glad to hear of the proposal to continue the explorations into the physical and biological phenomena of the deep-ocean beds, on a larger scale. Dr. Carpenter and Prof. Wyville Thomson, during the last three years, have, as our readers are aware, investigated, with the dredge, with the thermometer, and by chemical analysis, the conditions presented by a portion of the deep North Atlantic bed, not far distant from our own coasts. By the wise liberality of the Government, they have

been in these successive expeditions aided by the use of a vessel and crew belonging to the Navy; and, in consequence of this assistance, they have been able to achieve results which would otherwise have been well nigh impossible. These results are of so great an importance and interest that they have excited profound attention in all parts of the world; and at the present time the United States, Sweden, and Germany are preparing to carry on similar investigations. Already the hydrographer's department of the United States Government has obtained confirmatory evidence on the western side of the Atlantic; and under the intelligent superintendence of the same department, which appears to recognize in these researches a sphere of work which it is its duty to occupy, there will, no doubt, be much further of value done in the same line. The first proposition, four years since, from Prof. Wyville Thomson to our Government to assist by the loan of a ship in a careful exploration of the deeper portions of the North Atlantic arose from the interest excited by the researches of a Swedish dredging expedition. England has, however, as indeed is only right, always been foremost in the investigation of the nature of the sea, its currents, depths, life, &c. English naturalists have been the most prominent in the use of the dredge for ascertaining the forms of life occurring on sea-bottoms; the most valuable soundings have been made by English navigators from the time of Ross onwards, and the art of manipulating submarine cables has been worked out by Englishmen. We are more interested in a thorough understanding of the sea than any other nation, and it is only reasonable, therefore, that our Government should take very decided steps in carrying on, and even originating, researches tending to such knowledge; and, being thus practically interested in the matter, the scientific problems connected with the sea,—so fundamental in geological speculation, so fertile in relation to the origin and nature of life,—naturally fall to our share for investigation; and we, with our immense naval apparatus,—as a people with a Royal Society and a claim to a place in the scientific community,—are bound for our honour to take up these questions.

Let us recall briefly what are the results which the expeditions of the last three years have furnished. It had been a current belief among physical geographers that the temperature of the deepest portions of the sea was everywhere about 39° Fahr., sinking to that point as the thermometer descends from the warmer surface in equatorial regions, and ascending to that point as the thermometer is lowered from the colder surface of polar regions. But in his first exploration in the deep channel which lies between the North of Scotland and the Faroe Isles, Dr. Carpenter found, over a considerable area, at depths of 600 fathoms, a temperature of only 32° to 33° Fahr., the surface temperature being only about 52°: in closely contiguous regions, at the same depths and with the same surface-temperature, the remarkable fact was observed that the temperature was not less than 47°. Coupled with this difference of temperature, there was found a difference of Fauna, the living things in the cold area being of a different type from, and less abundant than those of the warm area, which resembled the forms occurring in the warmer temperate seas. This and subsequent confirmatory observations have been explained by Dr. Carpenter, by a theory of oceanic currents, which is of exceeding importance. Much influence has been attributed to surface-currents, such as the Gulf Stream. In relation to climates and the equalization of the temperature of the Globe, Dr. Carpenter suggests that the deep areas of cold water which he observed are currents of cooled water passing from the regions of polar ice to the equator,—the water warmed at the surface in the equatorial regions spreads to the polar regions, and being there rapidly cooled by the accumulated ice sinks, in virtue of its greater density, below the warm water continually arriving from the tropics, the constant displacement of cooled water by warm producing a constant current. In this way a continual circulation is effected of a far

more general nature, and proportionately more important than the limited surface currents with which we were previously acquainted. The analogy of the atmospheric circulation is entirely in favour of this theory, and simple experiments which we are every day making in heating apparatuses of various kinds, such as the hot-water pipes of our greenhouses, give us ample proof that the agents at work, viz., equatorial heat and polar cold, are causes capable of producing the results ascribed to them. Sir John Herschel, a short time before his death, expressed an opinion favourable to Dr. Carpenter's theory. If true, it will considerably modify the received doctrine of the dependence of our own climate, and of the amelioration of the temperature of the polar basin on an extension of the Gulf Stream; it will also considerably modify the glacial doctrine of geologists, limiting its range in one direction, whilst vastly extending it in others; and it will have an important bearing on the *rationale* of those surface currents which are so important in navigation, and of which the explanation has hitherto been so difficult. The Baltic current, the Gibraltar current, and the Bosphorus current, have been rendered intelligible by the light of this theory, which Dr. Carpenter hopes further to confirm during the present summer. To extend the researches which led to these results into the great ocean beds of other parts of the world is clearly very desirable.

The existence of such diverse submarine climates side by side, as were observed in the North Atlantic, has also a great importance for the geologist, for were the sea-bottom in this part now to become dry land, we should find two very different looking deposits, containing two series of remains—really contemporaneous, but indicating such difference of conditions, that our present geological theories would lead us to class them as belonging to distinct successive periods, sufficiently separated to allow of climatic changes. It would be most interesting to ascertain if such diversity, and to what extent, is to be met with in other ocean beds. We are accustomed to see the kinds of living productions of various regions of the earth's surface limited by high mountain ranges, by breaks in the land surface, and by the course of rivers. Rivers often carry with them, along the whole course of their beds, a peculiar Fauna, and it seems that we may regard the deep-ocean currents as rivers limited by watery barriers, spreading their special Fauna over considerable ranges of latitude, and separated by differences of temperature as impassable as, and far sharper in their restricting action than, mountainous elevations. To ascertain to what extent this distributing action of the deep-sea currents holds good, by extended researches in other and more distant ocean beds, is exceedingly important.

Apart from the question of ocean currents, the deep-sea explorations of the past three years have led to the discovery of abundant life at enormous depths in the ocean. Three hundred fathoms were supposed to be about the limit to which life extended, and in spite of a few observations, by means of soundings, which tended to falsify this opinion, naturalists believed that, in consequence of the diminution of light, and the great pressure of the superjacent water, animals and plants could not exist in what was called the abyssal zone of the ocean. Now we know from actual dredging of the bottom, that animals in considerable variety exist in the sea at a depth of at least *three miles*, under a pressure of *three tons* on every square inch, and probably at the greatest existing depths.

These great depths having been previously unexplored—as might be expected—new and most interesting forms of life have been met with, even in the small area already examined. Many very beautiful sponges and certain star-fishes, of kinds most nearly allied to those of which we have remains in the chalk formation, have been obtained; and it would appear probable that in these great depths we have the descendants of a series of forms which in past periods occupied the shallower parts of the sea, but have been gradually supplanted and

forced into these regions (certainly less favourable on the whole for a flourishing existence) by the action of changed conditions and the immigration of other groups or Faunæ. From this point of view the inhabitants of these deep regions may be compared to the arctic plants found on mountain heights, or to the representatives of the great extinct group of ganoid fishes which linger on in the retirement of some of the large African and American rivers. So remarkably does the life of the deep warmer areas of the North Atlantic correspond to that contained in the chalk deposit, that Prof. Wyville Thomson has observed that we may be said, even now, to be living in the cretaceous period. The ooze accumulating in these areas has the same character as chalk, being principally formed of the remains of small calcareous shells,—those of Globigerina; whilst the Sponges, Echinoderms, and Molluscs present the closest affinities to cretaceous forms. The conditions under which the cretaceous beds were deposited have never entirely ceased, and though changing their area of operation, and probably much modified in ways to be yet clearly worked out,—in doing which the proper understanding of ocean currents and their causes must be fundamental,—they continue in operation over a wide area of the present sea-bed. A condition of the land or sea-bottom which once existed may be, it is conceivable, entirely destroyed, and with it its characteristic inhabitants, which either themselves become modified, or are completely supplanted by the incursions of the inhabitants of neighbouring areas more fitted to the new conditions. The diversion or mingling of currents might bring about such a change by degrees in a sea-bed. On the other hand, instead of being entirely lost, the conditions of life operating over a given area might merely change their ground, wandering by degrees perhaps very far from their earlier site, with slight modification, and then, instead of remaining to be extinguished by competition with newly arriving inhabitants, the old Fauna would move with its moving conditions (suppose in the case of the chalk Fauna a moving warm current or currents), and would thus follow them, changing with their changes, developing with their renewed favour, or shrinking with their increasing unsuitability, until finally laid open by encroachment on a particular area to the inroads of a Fauna more fitted to flourish under those conditions, now much modified by long and gradual changes, than they themselves: then they would become extinct.

Such speculations as these are suggested by the remarkable forms of life dredged up in a small portion of the deeper parts of the ocean. Were these researches extended to the depths of the Indian, Pacific, and Southern oceans, we cannot doubt that results of inconceivable interest would be obtained. What strange organisms might not be brought to light!—what precious remnants of a lost world! The zoologist and the geologist would alike receive immense additions to their knowledge; and whilst theories of the formation of the earth's crust and the past condition of the globe would obtain firmer basis, the connexion of living forms of life with those which are extinct, and whose nature is but partially known through their fossil remains, would be largely elucidated.

No private individual could possibly carry on the work which is so desirable. But a four years' circumnavigation voyage could, with slight expense to the country, be arranged by the Admiralty, and the accomplished investigator whose researches made during the past three years we have briefly mentioned, is, we believe, ready to devote his services to such an undertaking.

The interest which is felt in the country by educated people in Dr. Carpenter's and his colleague's work is proved by the requests which they have received to recount their experiences in public lectures in various towns. That such employment as this has a good moral influence upon the Navy,—upon its credit with the country, and of our country with foreign nations,—cannot be doubted; whilst the increasing importance attached to the study of natural science as a part of education throughout the country demands an increased

recognition and encouragement of its advanced objects by the State. An expedition such as it is proposed to organize,—certain to be fraught with such valuable results,—would not entail a greater expenditure, spread over three or four years, than that incurred in one year for the Blacas collection. Of course, the material obtained in such an expedition would be national property, and placed in the national collection.

#### THE DISCOVERY OF COMETS.

WHILE so much activity prevails among the physical astronomers of Europe and America in endeavours to find out what the sun is made of, and to explain all its phenomena, and while analogies are found between the photosphere and the tails of comets, it is the better worth remembering that the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at Vienna, have offered a prize for the discovery of comets. In a circular, addressed to investigators, they remark that of late years but very few comets have been discovered, notwithstanding the multiplication of telescopes; and they attribute the defect to the special attention bestowed on the minor planets. In this they find occasion for regret, considering the relation between shooting stars and comets, and (as the Academy might have added) solar phenomena. And astronomers generally will agree with them in thinking it "exceedingly desirable that we should know more than two or three hundred out of the many thousands of comets which undoubtedly belong to our system, especially as most of those which we know are calculated only in parabolic orbits." Recognizing the fact that observatories, with their regular work, cannot spare time for enterprising "sweeping" of the sky in hope of discoveries, they appeal to amateur astronomers to undertake the work in the interests of science. The time allotted will expire on the 31st of May, 1872 (it should be renewable), and the prize is 20 Austrian ducats, or a gold medal of the same value. The prize is to be given for the first eight comets discovered in the year; and it is stipulated that the comets shall be telescopic, that is, invisible to the naked eye, and that news of the discovery shall be immediately sent to the Academy. The award of prizes is to take place at the end of May in each year.

#### Science Gossip.

THE Geological Excursion of the British Association will take place on Thursday, August 10, to the coast of Berwickshire, under the guidance of Prof. Geikie. The objects to be visited are the Siccar Point, memorable as the place where Hutton and Playfair made the observations on vertical and horizontal strata, for which the former philosopher found so much use in his 'Theory of the Earth,'—and the coast-line on to St. Abb's Head, famous by the early writings of Hall on the 'Convolutions of the Earth's Crust.' The whole of that coast-line is classic ground to the geologist; and portions of it are figured in almost every Text-book of Geology. Other places of interest historically are the Pease Bridge, which used to be one of the architectural wonders of Scotland in the old coaching days; the ravine of the Pease Burn, mentioned by Cromwell as a great obstacle to his march, "where ten men to hinder are better than a hundred to make their way;" and Fast Castle, the prototype of the Castle of Ravenswood, in the 'Bride of Lammermoor.'

THE Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill is to be opened this day week, August 5th, in whatever state the buildings may be. Two hundred invitations have been sent out for the opening ceremony.

MR. TEGG will publish shortly 'Our Eyes, and How to take Care of Them,' by Dr. H. W. Williams.

MR. JOHN EVANS, of 65, Old Bailey, has consented to receive the subscriptions of those desirous of becoming Members of the Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archaeology, to be held at Bologna in October next. The amount



has been fixed at 10s., the payment of which will entitle members to the published *Proceedings* of the Congress.

THE Rev. J. Jellet has brought the question on the growth of the beetroot for sugar in Ireland before the Royal Irish Academy. He shows that the saccharine qualities of the roots grown at Glasnevin are high; and hence the inference drawn from the experiments made is, that beetroot sugar may be profitably made in Ireland.

At the *Séance* of the 10th of July, M. Henri Sainte-Claire Deville brought before the Academy of Sciences of Paris a memoir, by M. A. Ditte, 'On the Heat produced by the Combustion of Magnesium, Indium, Cadmium, and Zinc.' This was in continuation of previous communications, and gives some very important and curious results. M. Combes presented an account of experiments, made by M. Gruner, for the purpose of verifying the assertion of Mr. Lowthian Bell, on the reducing action of carbonic oxide on iron ores at a red heat. Both Mr. Bell and M. Gruner have contributed valuable facts in connexion with the science of smelting of iron in the blast-furnace.

THE economy of using albumen from blood instead of the white of egg has been frequently urged. At length a manufacture on a large scale has been established in North Germany and in Hungary. Three thousand pounds of blood will yield one hundred and ten pounds of albumen. This is produced at one-third the cost of egg albumen, and it is equal to it in all respects, except in colour. It is soluble in water, and is largely used in mordanting yarns and in refining sugar.

WE desire to direct attention to a memoir 'On the Heat evolved by the Combustion of Coal,' in the December number of the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, which we have only just received. This lengthy paper is by MM. Scheurer-Kestner and Meunier, and is one of the most valuable contributions to this branch of science with which we are acquainted.

THE Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences has recently issued the first part of the second volume of their *Transactions*. The scientific papers contained in it are 'On the Meteorology of New-haven,' the capital of Connecticut, and another on the topographical features of the district; 'Notes on Radiata,' and 'Contributions to the American Crustacea.'

THE Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society has nearly completed its fourth decade of useful career. By its annual exhibitions, and its offers of premiums and prizes for the useful applications of science, it has effected much good in connexion with the great mining industries of Cornwall. The Society has just issued an appeal to the owners of mines and others for additional support, to enable it to continue its valuable work.

M. A. BAEYER, in *Ber. Deut. Chem. Ges. Berlin*, has described the production of a new colour from pyro-gallic acid. Crystals of galleine are first produced, and these are converted into a substance named coruleine. This dissolved in sulphuric acid produces an olive-brown colour; with aniline it forms a rich indigo blue, and with alkalis it gives a fine green. These colours are readily imparted to cloth, and are of considerable permanence, resisting the action of soap.

M. GRIMAUD DE CAUX has published a very interesting work on the labours of the Academy of Sciences of Paris during the siege, with the title of 'De Septembre 1870 à Février 1871: l'Académie des Sciences pendant le Siège de Paris.' The Academy did not suspend its sittings in one single instance,—a remarkable fact, amidst all the turmoil and confusion which surrounded it.

THE American journal, the *Iron Age*, informs us that aluminium bronze is becoming very largely employed for industrial purposes in the United States. It is said to be a great favourite with metal-workers, as it may be forged like iron, and becomes very compact under the hammer.

## FINE ARTS

THIS DAY, THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS CLOSE their Thirty-seventh Annual Exhibition.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.  
Gallery, 53, Pall Mall. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by the celebrated Masters, Correggio, Titian, Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, and many others. Open daily from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.  
R. F. M'NAIR, Secretary and Manager.

EXHIBITION OF SPIRIT DRAWINGS in WATER COLOURS, by Miss Houghton, New British Gallery, 39, Old Bond Street, Piccadilly, OPEN daily from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M.—Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, One Shilling.

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Monastery,' 'Triumph of Christianity,' 'Francesca de Rimini,' at the New Gallery.—OPEN from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.

*A History of Painting in North Italy, Venice, Padua, Vicenza, Verona, Ferrara, Milan, Friuli, Brescia, from the Fourteenth to the Sixteenth Century.* By J. A. Crowe and G. B. Cavalcaselle. 2 vols. (Murray.)

(Third Notice.)

FROM considerations of the 'Christ on the Mount,' which is obviously an early picture, promising much less than was produced by the master, and immeasurably inferior to Mantegna's important work, we are led to the examination of the treatment of Giovanni's favoured and often-painted subject, that of the *Pietà*, by which means it is possible to watch his progress and the expansion of his practice; although it is interesting to follow this track it is not desirable to do so now. The *Pietà* in the Ducal Palace, Venice, is said to be the earliest extant picture in oil by Bellini. So long as Bellini struggled through the experiments of oil-medium, he failed to assert his superiority as a colourist; but he might have achieved fame in the more severe and difficult path of grand composition and lofty style. That he was on the point of reaching a very high level in this respect we may judge from the success of his vast tempera of the 'Virgin and Saints' produced, shortly after 1472, for a chapel in SS. Giovanni e Paolo. Even in the days of Aretino and of Dolce, panegyrists of a bolder and more modern Venetian art, there were none who denied the great merits of this noble work, and, were it not that years and surface-daubing disfigured it at last, the judgment of our day would have confirmed the verdict of the sixteenth century. Now that a necessary cleaning has revived some of the original touches, we become satisfied with the truth of historians who affirm that the medium employed was tempera; and we agree with Vasari "that this was one of the best creations up to this time in Venice." The work was grandiose in the Venetian fashion, and showed the long training of an artist who aimed at the exhibition of some of the nobler qualities of design; the result is a little formal, as might be expected, but imposing, designed with tact for its position over an altar: the background comprises a tall portico, through which the sky with its white-lined clouds appears. Its tones are rich and powerful; the figures are marked by individuality and thought; the proportions are those of classic art; the contours vigorously generalized. The drawing is superior; the articulations are correctly marked; the dresses are admirably cast, with novel forms in their folding. This was, on the whole, a severer and nobler work than any of the master's other productions, except the altar-piece of S. Giobbe. After this, the fascinations of colour were dominant in Giovanni Bellini's mind: he became absorbed thenceforth "in the

gradual substitution of harmonies of tones for the simpler and severer principles which are the groundwork of all true art. But, although the 'Virgin' of SS. Giovanni e Paolo only charms by the soberer gifts of the composer and draughtsman, it stands in the Cappella del Sacramento by the side of Titian's 'Peter Martyr,' and bravely challenges comparison." We cannot doubt that the word "composer" used above is to be understood in the nobler sense of "designer," i.e., inventor, or poet, and not with exclusive reference to the merely technical art of harmoniously combining the elements of a picture, which is the true office of the "composer." By means of this painting Venice finally triumphed over Murano, having imported a larger share of foreign art than her rival had.

Perfection in the use of mediums seems to have been the aim of Gio. Bellini after he had completed his great 'Virgin,' which, like its fellow of the above comparison, was burnt in SS. Giovanni e Paolo, August 16th, 1867. The advance of criticism has referred many pictures from one artist to another: we have just noted the case of a "Mantegna" being handed over to Gio. Bellini; the reverse obtains in respect to a *Pietà* in the Vatican (No. 5). Apart from technical qualities, some of which might refer this picture to one, and some to the other master, it appears that in the low, powerful brown tone, with its well-blended and half-opaque impasto, eminent characteristics of Gio. Bellini's painting, we have evidence of the use of oil-medium, such as Mantegna contemned. This evidence is, if standing alone, inadequate to transfer the work to Mantegna, who might have condescended to oil in producing this very picture; the blending of the impasto is, however, better evidence of a hand more accustomed to the use of the unctuous vehicle than that of the Paduan could have been. The brownness is Gio. Bellini's. The great 'Coronation of the Virgin' in S. Domenico at Pesaro, is the next masterpiece of this artist: celebrated by Vasari, this work has long held a high place in the records of painting. It would have transcendent value even if the 'Virgin' of SS. Giovanni e Paolo still existed; now it is more precious than ever. The next important production of Giovanni was 'The Transfiguration,' in the Museum at Naples. At this date was probably painted a small panel, which was No. 116 at Manchester, in 1857, the property of J. Dingwall, Esq., the subject being 'St. Francis.' As to this, it is noticed that the use of a "still viscous medium" is observable, by which we understand that it shows the employment of varnish, either with or without oil, which is supposed to have been the vehicle employed by Van Eyck, and to have preceded the use of oil alone. Bellini appears to have persisted manfully in dealing with the new material, whatever it was; and constant improvement was the result of these efforts. His noble 'Virgin, Child, and Saints,' now in the Academy, Venice, formerly in S. Giobbe in that city, may be considered the triumph of this period of his life. It is fully and fervently described here, as showing a splendid success, not only in technical respects, but in the genius employed on its production. The canon of Venetian art is described to have been laid down in this picture, which established the artist's fame as an oil-painter, and led to his employment by the State, while

his brother Gentile was absent on the memorable mission to Constantinople: he was rewarded in what seems now an odd fashion,—by receiving the reversion of a broker's patent in the Fondaco de Tedeschi. Henceforward, he was employed in the Hall of Council, where he filled not more than seven canvases. In this field of painting he associated with the then living representatives of the Art of the Republic,—Vivarini, as before noted, Marco Marziale, and others, besides his own brother Gentile, Carpaccio, and Girolamo. Tintoretto succeeded this group. One of the conditions on receipt of the appointment in the Fondaco de Tedeschi, was that the holder should paint the portraits of every successive Doge. Bellini did this regularly, and probably repeated the likenesses; thus, doubtless, was produced the portrait of Lore-dano, which is now one of the most precious works in our National Gallery. He painted a great many other pictures besides those pertaining to his office, and executed them with all his power, so as not to hasten with nor neglect any of their parts. A considerable proportion of these is criticized in this work, with constant interest and instruction for the student, who cannot fail to gain from it a complete and clear comprehension of the labours of the master. Having thus far succeeded in tempera and in oil, he appears next as a fresco-painter, as revealed by the works on the tomb of the Senator Onigo, in S. Niccolò, of Treviso, 1490, a work which our authors do not hesitate to ascribe to Giovanni Bellini, while they describe it fully and with high applause. He obtained from the Ten further pecuniary and honorary advantages; likewise they submitted their servant to the sting of competition with Luigi Vivarini, whose labours in the Council Hall have been already noticed by us from this text. Perugino also was placed before his eyes, in order, it seems, to make him devote energies to the public service which were apt to be affected, if not absorbed, by private commissions. He had now advanced so greatly as to foreshadow the greater triumph of 1505 in a rich pastose touch and brilliant golden tone, still retaining, however, some of the qualities of his earlier mode. That depth of light and shade which distinguishes masters so advanced as Giorgione, Del Piombo, and Titian himself, is not wanting in the 'Virgin and Child' in the church of San Zaccaria, Venice. In this he was "innovating" on the modes of the followers of Mantegna, and "at an age when younger men might have been content to pause in the enjoyment of what they had gained." It was about this time that Albert Dürer went to Venice, and was received in a manner to which we referred while dealing with the biographies of the great Nuremberger by Mrs. Heaton and Mr. W. B. Scott. The question raised so audaciously by Vasari, as to whether Bellini followed Dürer, or the reverse, is, as might be expected, decided here in favour of the Venetian, and with every probability of correctness.

Having thus far followed our subject to the culmination of his labours and the crowning of his genius, it is not desirable to proceed further. Giovanni Bellini displayed his vitality to the last; having led the way, or been in the front rank of those who taught Art in Venice, he did not fail, even in extreme old age, with a subject,

the sensuous joyfulness of which contrasted powerfully with his preceding masterpieces, but nevertheless retained that simplicity of design which had been peculiarly his own from the first. He triumphed in rendering detail, in poetic landscape, and in colour, and died, full of honour, November 29th, 1516, and was buried by the side of his brother in SS. Giovanni e Paolo.

We have selected the earlier portion of this great work for examination in chief, not only because it enabled us to enter on the less-known period of the history in question, but in order to trace with the authors the rise of the school to which it is devoted. In the spirit and the mode which we have observed above the rest of this text is written. The sections appropriated to Carpaccio and Cima, the North Italians, Squarcione, Mantegna, the Veronese and Ferrarese painters, Francia, Antonello, Giorgione, the artists of Friuli, Del Piombo, Palma Vecchio, and others, are dealt with in the same admirable manner. We presume that it is due to the bulk and wealth of these volumes and their termination being fixed at the sixteenth century, that consideration of Titian and his works,—except in his incidental relations with Giovanni Bellini, Pordenone, and others,—is reserved. Many of his paintings are, however, examined.

#### THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT CARDIFF.

THE Annual Meeting of the Institute has opened with great *éclat*. Its appearance in Wales is one of the results of the rapid progress made by the capital of Glamorgan in respect of public accommodation. To house the people who come together on these occasions from all parts for a week, and to provide for their wants and comforts, requires some forethought and arrangement; and perhaps Cardiff is the only place in the Principality, with a considerable number of objects in its immediate vicinity, in which the requisite accommodation can be found.

Archæologically considered, the place, at first sight, has no great attractions. It has but one church of any architectural beauty; there are no picturesque timbered houses like those of Cheshire and Shropshire, no city gates like those of Southampton or Tenby, no interesting remains of a monastic establishment within the place, or close at hand, like Bury St. Edmunds; and its ancient walls have shared the fate of those of so many of our cities and towns, and fallen before the reckless hand of the improver. And yet Cardiff had good claim to lead the way in the advance of the Institute. Placed at the embouchure of a river whose name has been accepted as a prefix in the synonym for Wales and Welshmen,—a river which runs through a charming valley, fringed with fairly picturesque eminences,—it possesses in the castle, which guarded the first settlement on the plain between the hill country and the sea, an excellent type of the baronial structures whose ruins literally abound in Wales; and it has, within a distance of two miles, the beautiful Cathedral of Llandaff, which is, to all intents and purposes, the Cathedral of Cardiff, and which possesses a romantic as well as an architectural history of great interest. And then Cardiff is "on a rail" with extensive ramifications, enabling a large circle of highly-interesting historical monuments to be reached with comparative ease.

Then the promise of the presidency of the meeting being taken by a nobleman of high distinction, popularity, and rank has tended to rally the forces of the Institute, and to bring a large influx of visitors from the neighbourhood, so that the meeting is much more numerously attended than any since that held in London, five years since.

The Assizes not having concluded when the

business of the meeting began, there was some crowding in the Town Hall on the opening day, where Baron Montague Smith was trying an important will-forging case on one side, while the Marquis of Bute and other notables were descanting upon antiquities and high Art to a large and fashionable audience on the other side.

The inaugural meeting commenced on Tuesday, at half-past twelve, when Lord Talbot de Malahide entered the Nisi Prius Court, accompanied by the Marquis of Bute, the Bishop of Llandaff, Sir T. Winnington, Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., and other leading members of the Institute, where they were received by the Mayor and Corporation of Cardiff. An address having been read by the Town Clerk, expressive of the gratification afforded by the visit of the Institute, and acknowledged by Lord Talbot, the Marquis of Bute delivered the opening Address, in which he gave a sketch of the history of Cardiff.

Sir T. Winnington congratulated the Institute on the meeting having for its President one so well acquainted with the archæological lore of the district, and who had succeeded in so well directing attention to the interesting subjects that would come before them.

The Bishop of Llandaff, on his own behalf and that of the clergy of the diocese, rose to say how entirely they sympathized with the welcome to the Institute which had been presented by the Mayor and Corporation of the town, and spoke of the change which had been effected of late years in regard to the relation of the clergy to the laity, which was so different in mediæval times. Among the agencies for the cultivation of the intellect, archæological studies took a high place.

After some other words of pleasant welcome and response, the meeting was adjourned.

At half-past two a *déjeuner*, on a very handsome scale, was given by the Mayor to the Members of the Institute and their friends, and to a large private circle of his own, the numbers being nearly 400. The usual loyal and local toasts were drunk, and, in reply to that of the "President and Members of the Royal Archæological Institute," the Marquis of Bute returned thanks. A pleasant variety was produced by one of the Aldermen of the borough proposing the health of the strangers, coupled with the name of Sir Bartle Frere, and an allusion to his important services in India. Sir Bartle Frere very appropriately acknowledged the compliment, and concluded by proposing "The Ladies."

Cardiff Castle was next visited, and a very graphic historical account of the structure was given by Mr. Clark.

In the evening, a Reception was held by the Marquis of Bute at the Castle, which was very numerously attended by private friends of the Marquis as well as by the visitors to the meeting.

The Museum is opened, and is a remarkable and very interesting collection of objects. Everything promises a very successful meeting.

#### THE NEW COURTS OF JUSTICE.

MR. STREET'S new design for the Courts of Justice, in which he has striven to meet the altered circumstances of the case, presents many striking features and noble elements; the elevation towards the Strand has less severity of character than appeared in the first composition for the same façade, together with at least as much, if not more elegance, and greater variety of form. The construction of the interior is shown throughout the façade, which is broken into three masses of roofs, with a very beautifully designed tower at the east end, and, towards the western extremity, a gable dominates the principal entrance to the Central Hall.

The tower is surmounted by a lofty pyramid, and has its staircase displayed with perfect structural propriety, and attached to and projecting from the west side; the tower is in four stages above the ground-floor, with long lancet lights in each; these lights are in pairs, separated by wall spaces, except in the lower stage, where a large window, of similar style to that of those over it, is divided by mullions. The ground stage of the tower is occupied by



a large richly-moulded doorway, for the public passage to Bell Yard. Between the topmost lights the architect proposes to place a clock, to project over the street on a fine bracket.

To the western side of the tower is attached the next mass of the building, with three stages of lights above the ground, where a series of arches form a screen in advance of the mass. The roof is of a high pitch, with two large gables or pyramids turned to the street, enriched with tourelles and bracketed out on their angles. At the extremities of the screen are the noble triple archways which give access to inner courts of the building. Sculptured bands mark the lines of the floors within; the lancet windows of the principal story are long triplets, of ample width, and divided horizontally by broad transoms of sculptured work; those of the lower story, behind the screen, are square-headed, with mullions. The lights under the gabled parts of this section of the front are triplets, and, like other divisions of the whole, show much study in Venetian-Gothic design, and have unchallengeable elegance and beauty, both in their forms and decorations.

The next section has a large gable, of lower elevation than those of the masses on its side; it is placed within the line of the façade, and has before it a rich Venetian-Gothic screen, so as to form a balcony on the principal floor over the triple archways of the entrance to the Great Quadrangle. The adjoining western section begins from the east, with another gabled portion, sustaining, but not in its form repeating, that at the western end of the first mass; these gabled portions flank the entrance just mentioned, and enclose the balcony.

A large semi-octagon, with a pyramidal roof rising above the ridge of its neighbour, and having three great lancets in its lower portion, projects beyond the second mass, and receives the western extremity of the screen of the ground line, behind which the second mass is recessed, from the lower to the semi-octagon; this screen includes the triple entrances to the quadrangles, and supplies a superb and very striking feature to the design.

The principal entrance in the Strand front stands next, and has on one side the semi-octagon we have mentioned, and a corresponding structure on the other side; these two form advanced wings, so to say, to this part, which give dignity and expression to the principal entrance. Over the central element of the latter is a gable of large dimensions, flanked by tourelles, and showing a rose-window in the pediment and a great arched window in the story below it. Before this window a balcony is formed, with a lofty pierced parapet or arcade. We omit reference to minor elements here, as elsewhere, in order to render this description as plain as the case permits.

Passing the western semi-octagon and its pyramidal roof, we reach the westernmost part of the façade, which, although shorter than that adjoining the eastern tower, greatly adds, by means of its diverse yet similar forms, to the splendid aspect of the whole. Finally, forming part of the last-named section, a gable, turned to the Strand, with a rose in its pediment, tourelles bracketed out, and an open triple arcade on the ground line, are employed to characterize the western extremity of the south façade of a work, which, fine as it looks in the drawings, can hardly fail to be magnificent when executed. It would not be easy to conceive greater elegance than appears in the details of this work, or combined masses finer than those it exhibits. The chimneys are grouped above the ridge of the roofs in each section. A statue surmounts the gable of the principal entrance; another is over the gable of the entrance to the great quadrangle; while the heads of the lancets are all more or less richly moulded and sculptured. The staircases of the semi-octagons are displayed, as in the tower, and the lines of the stairs within are marked exteriorly by spiral bands of plain mouldings.

As to the relative cost of a stone vault for the Great Hall within, and of an oaken roof, it is fair to state that misapprehensions exist on this question. To bear a rich oak roof without tie-

beams, the buttresses and walls ought to be as thick and large as those required to support a vault, and the cost of the filling in of a vault is not much, if at all, greater than the difference between an elaborate oak roof and the simple roof required over the vault. The thrust of an open timber roof is very great: the thrust of a vault is also great, but it is mainly exerted against the walls many feet below the top, i.e., at the springing of the vault, and is in part encountered by the dead weight of the wall below the springing.

In plan the new design before us is as symmetrical as it well can be, because the repetition of it required it to be so; but the acknowledged architectural failure of the river front of the Houses of Parliament, which is, in plan, although placed in a pseudo-Gothic case, a quasi-Classical building, will induce an original architect to abstain from following Sir C. Barry's example and not to give perfect regularity to such a façade as that of the Courts of Justice. The aim of the artist ought to be to make each part tell its own story, and honestly, not less than gracefully, express the forms and disposition of the structures within. This the Houses of Parliament, admirably designed as they are in some respects, do not do, or even approach doing, whatever may have been the designer's views of the matter. In Mr. Street's design there can be no more of a question on this point than on the distinct pronunciation of the interior by the exterior. This we consider to be the prime demand of all fine Gothic architecture. When one compares Mr. Street's two designs for the same work, it is impossible not to be struck with the fertility of studies, the extraordinary wealth of resource, and the power displayed in each.

#### MR. FAED'S PICTURE.

Sussex Villa, Campden Hill, July 24.

A MEMBER of the firm of Maclure & Macdonald undertook to put me right with the public and yourself anent an experimental scrap done by me in their "novel lithographic process," and which they so inconsiderately sent to you for review. I regret to say that he has made the remedy worse than the disease. Will you allow me to say for myself that I have not undertaken to supply them with a drawing of my Academy picture, the copyright not being my property. Such a proceeding would therefore be clearly illegal.

THOMAS FAED.

\* \* We never said or supposed that Mr. Faed intended to publish the sketch in question.

#### Fine-Art Cassip.

MR. J. T. WOOD, whose excavations in search of the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, were referred to by us the week before last, claims, and on good grounds, to have found the remains of that building on a spot which is nearly two miles from that searched by Mr. Falkener, and far from any previously suggested site. Mr. Wood, in illustrating the new site, made the discoveries to which we referred when announcing this important matter.

A RETURN to an Order of the House of Commons (371) has been published, containing a copy of the agreement by which the Treasury has become bound to pay Mr. A. Stevens, under the supervision of Mr. Collmann, an additional sum of 9,000*l.* for the completion of the Wellington Monument. We have already given the substance of this document. Its conditions are stringent: we trust they may be carried out to the public satisfaction. If Mr. Stevens fails to perform his part in this matter, and through his own default, he can have no grounds for complaint against his employers.

By way of comment on certain rash statements recently made in the House of Commons, as to the extraordinary costliness of the works of restoring St. Stephen's Crypt, Houses of Parliament, a Return to an Order of the House of Commons (338) has been published, on the motion of Mr. Locke King, containing a statement of the sums expended every year on that restoration from the commencement. From this, it

appears that the general construction cost 3,499*l.*; gas-mains, burners, and iron shutters, 1,116*l.*; fittings, 1,116*l.*; decoration, 837*l.* "The restoration of the walls and groining was carried out before the appointment of the present architect (Mr. Barry) in 1860, and the expenditure on the same was included in the general cost of the building." The cost of the cloth for the communion-table is estimated at 60*l.* This Return is signed by Mr. Layard, and dated June 18, 1869. Since this date nothing, we presume, has been done to the crypt. We believe that the cost of this restoration was declared in the House of Commons to have been 30,000*l.*

ALDERMAN SIR D. SALOMANS, M.P., has presented to the new City of London Library, Guildhall, a valuable collection of drawings, by Mr. E. W. Cooke, purchased from the artist, and including many sketches of Old London Bridge and its starlings, with numerous views of the progressive demolition of that structure, and of the erection of the present bridge.

It has been stated officially that the exterior of the East London Museum will be completed by the 1st of October next; and that the interior of the building is so far advanced that it needs only official sanction for its appropriation.

THE latest published part of the *Archæological Journal* contains several interesting papers, including an 'Account of Prehistoric Remains in Spain,' by Lord Talbot de Malahide. Noticing the existence of relics of this kind, the author states that Spain is the only country, within his knowledge, where efforts have been made to plant in the minds of the rising generation a due respect for archæology: this has been done by means of elementary works on the subject. We commend this practice to English *savants*, but fear that our rising generation will find nothing of the sort in question which will call forth their veneration as an intact and un-"restored" relic. The very curious 'Toros de Guisando,' rude carvings of animals, first discovered in a deserted track between Avila and the Escorial, are figured here, together with the fine 'Cueva de Mengal,' Antequera, a structure of immense stones, not unlike those within the mound at Stoney Littleton, Somersetshire, but with its roof supported by three central piers. 'Hawarden Castle, Flintshire,' has afforded a subject to Mr. T. G. Clark, in continuation of a series of essays on similar examples of antiquity. The Rev. J. G. Joyce has treated of the 'Sarcophagus of Valerius Amandinus,' found in Westminster Abbey, in a very interesting article. Major Lefroy illustrates a bronze object, with a Runic inscription, found at Greenmount, Louth.

SOME fine Albert Dürers and specimens from Turner's 'Liber Studiorum' were sold during the last week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The following are noteworthy: The Passion of Christ, by Albert Dürer, the set of 16, 20*l.* (Colnaghi).—Christ expiring on the Cross, 7*l.* (Holloway).—Two Angels, with the Sudarium, 9*l.* (Danlos).—The Virgin suckling the Infant Jesus, 11*l.* (Holloway).—The Virgin crowned by two Angels, 13*l.* (Salting).—The Virgin seated by the Wall of a House, 20*l.* (same).—St. Jerome in his Cell, 23*l.* (Mrs. Nosedá).—The Rape of Amymone, 13*l.* (Colnaghi).—Melancholia, 15*l.* (same).—Indolence, 10*l.* (same).—The Three Peasants, 28*l.* (same).—The Knight of Death, 27*l.* (Ellis).—Shield of Arms, with the Cock, 23*l.* (Colnaghi).—Shield of Arms, with the Skull, 18*l.* (same).—The Little Passion, 10*l.* (Ellis).—St. George killing the Dragon, by the Master of 1480, 32*l.* (Danlos). The sale of the above works of Albert Dürer was followed by some fine proofs from Turner's 'Liber Studiorum': Mill near the Grand Chartreuse, Dauphiny, 25*l.* (Halstead).—Lock and Windmill, 35*l.* (Mrs. Nosedá).—Norham Castle, 29*l.* (Colnaghi).—Rizpah, 14*l.* (Holloway).—another, touched upon by Turner, 52*l.* (Colnaghi).—Procris and Cephalus, 41*l.* (same).—The Tenth Plague of Egypt, 19*l.* (Agnew).—Isis, 45*l.* (Mrs. Nosedá).—Blair Athol, 45*l.* (same).—Solway Moss, 35*l.* (same).

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold, on Saturday last, an interesting collection of portraits, the property of Mr. John Green, and removed from "Evans's Rooms," Covent Garden. These works represented, for the most part, theatrical personages. A considerable number were sold for very small prices, e.g., Miss Boyce, as Belvidera, 12s.—Booth, as Richard the Third, 16s.—O. Smith, 13s.—Liston, when Schoolmaster in Castle Street, Leicester Square, 10s.—Spranger Barry, engraved, 4l. 8s.—Fanny Kemble, 3 gs.—Miss Mellon, 4 gs.—Miss Pope, 1l. 16s.—Mrs. Matthews, 1805, 1l. 17s.—Macready, 1l. 14s.—Miss Love, 1l. 15s.—Blake, the Artist, 4 gs.—Harlowe, T. Stothard, 1½ guinea.—Dahl, Miss Rafter, afterwards Kitty Clive, 1 guinea.—Ramsay, the Earl of Bute, 1l. 3s. Certain Portraits ascribed to Sir J. Reynolds realized trifling sums: Harlowe, C. Young, 2l. 5s.—Hamilton, J. Kemble, as Richard the Third, engraved, 3l. 10s.—Cotes, Miss Kitty Fisher, 18l.—John Palmer, small whole length, 2 gs.—Gainsborough Dupont, Captain Morris, Song-writer, 1l. 17s.—Hoare, of Bath, Garrick, 1l. 7s.—Opie, Macklin, 2½ gs.—Van Loo, Peg Woffington holding a Mask, with Cupids, 10l.—Harlowe, Miss Chester, with a Basket of Flowers, 6l. 15s.—Zoffany, Miss Murray, afterwards Mrs. H. Siddons, 1½ guinea.—Dance, Garrick, as Richard the Third, 8l.—Romney, Madame Mara, 4l. 15s.—MacIise, Buckstone, 3l. 10s.—Smirke, Mr. Douglas, 3l. 10s.—Dance, Miss Douglas, Edinburgh, 5 gs.—Sharp, No Song, No Supper, Portraits of Miss Stephens, Mrs. Liston, J. Emery, Liston, and Fawcett, 21l.—Davison, Lindley, engraved, 42l.—Harlowe, Juliet in the Balcony, 12l.—Hoppner, Mdle. Hilligsberg, Danseuse, 13l.—Dance, Garrick, whole length, 17l.

MESSRS. BICKERS & SON are about to issue a reprint of the rare Newcastle edition of Bewick's 'Select Fables,' published in 1714, with poetical applications; a Life of Æsop; Goldsmith's Essay on Fables, with the original woodcuts by Thomas Bewick, and an illustrated Preface on Bewick's early works, by Mr. E. Pearson.

THE TURNERS' Company, in continuance of their action of last year, propose to give each following year, a silver medal and the freedom of their Company, and of the City of London, to any workman or apprentice, for the best specimen of hand-turning. The materials to be used will be varied from year to year, and include wood, ivory, metals, stone, spar, &c. Wood is appointed as the material for this year's competition. Details of this competition are furnished by the Company, 59, Mark Lane. Specimens are to be delivered at the Mansion House between the 2nd and 7th of October next.

MR. STEELL is at present engaged on a reproduction, in bronze, of the statue of Sir W. Scott which forms a part of the well-known monument at Edinburgh. The work is intended for the Central Park, New York; and the cost, 3,000l., will be defrayed by the various Scott societies in that city. The task has been entrusted to Mr. Steell with the unanimous consent of the New York sculptors, and the foundation-stone of it will be laid on the day of the centenary celebration in Edinburgh.

## MUSIC

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

#### Summary of the Season.

THE twenty-fifth season of Italian Opera at Covent Garden, and the twenty-first under the sole direction of Mr. Gye, commenced on Tuesday, the 28th of March, and terminated on Saturday, the 22nd of July. Up to the second week in April there were three performances, and during the remainder of that month four performances, in the week; in May there were five performances weekly; and during the final week of this campaign there were no less than six opera nights. Twenty-four works were executed after a fashion, which word, by the way, is used to extenuate the misdeeds of the management, it being contended that opera is not art, but

is fashion exclusively. The operas produced were by the following composers:—Meyerbeer: 'The Huguenots,' 'L'Etoile du Nord,' 'Dinorah,' 'L'Africaine.' Rossini: 'Il Barbiere,' 'Otello,' 'Guglielmo Tell.' Auber: 'Fra Diavolo.' Mozart: 'Don Giovanni,' 'Nozze di Figaro,' 'Il Flauto Magico.' Bellini: 'Sonnambula,' 'Puritani.' Donizetti: 'La Favorita,' 'Lucia,' 'La Figlia.' M. Ambroise Thomas: 'Hamlet.' Verdi: 'Traviata,' 'Il Ballo,' 'Rigoletto,' 'Trovatore.' Cimarosa: 'Le Astuzie Femminili.' Flotow: 'Marta.' M. Gounod: 'Faust.' Such were the operas given in their entirety; but we should add that it was deemed expedient to show respect for the memory of Auber by performing, at the end of some other opera, the second act of 'Masaniello,'—a work which, when originally produced at Covent Garden, produced immense receipts. The mutilated version did not even receive the honour of a *lever de rideau*.

It will be seen from the above list that the only novelty was the opera of Cimarosa, and, such being the case, it was confided to inferior artists, who did not even condescend to master their music; and the execution on the first representation was such as to keep the house empty on the second night.

Of the operas of the old *répertoire*, the 'Faust' of M. Gounod had the largest number of representations, and it may, therefore, be presumed produced the best financial returns; this result evidences the sagacity of the Impresario, who took three years before he could decide upon the production of an opera which has gone the round of the world.

The Prospectus of an Opera Director seeking for subscribers has been compared to a promissory-note, which ought to be faithfully met at maturity. The Prospectus of 1871 will be remembered as containing a series of promissory-notes, unprecedented in number, but the liquidation of which was confined to one only, and that one long after it was due. As the 'Astuzie Femminili' cost next to nothing to mount, the managerial sacrifice was reduced to a minimum, but the dissatisfaction of the subscribers was raised to the maximum. The promises made in the programme, which were not fulfilled, were the Italian adaptation of Auber's 'Diamans de la Couronne,' in which Madame Patti was to sing the part of Catarina; the revival of Rossini's 'Donna del Lago,' in which the same great artist was to be the Lady of the Lake; the revival of Halévy's 'Juive,' and Meyerbeer's 'Prophète,' although Madame Pauline Lucca was named to sustain Rachel in the former, and Fides in the latter. Nor were we favoured with the 'Matrimonio Segreto' of Cimarosa, the 'Der Freischütz' of Weber, or the 'Domino Noir' of Auber. *En résumé*, the amateurs had 'Hamlet' for two nights, and 'Esmeralda' for one,—the one the heaviest of French grand operas and the other the flimsiest specimen of the modern Italian school,—not even the genius of M. Faure, as the Danish Prince, and not even the admirable acting and singing of Madame Patti, as Victor Hugo's heroine, could render these two productions endurable.

Madame Patti's *Valentina* was not promised in the Prospectus, and it provoked much curiosity: the result was recorded in last week's *Athenæum*; it was a failure. It is not agreeable to dwell again on the final representations of Signor Mario, especially as it is understood that he has really taken his final farewell of the lyric stage. The return of M. Faure was the event of the season, but it is a pity that his *répertoire* was so restricted; he ought to have appeared in the 'Favorita,' in the 'Africaine,' in 'Dinorah,' as well as in 'Don Giovanni,' 'Faust,' the 'Etoile du Nord,' 'William Tell,' &c. Another French artiste, whose voice was affected at times by the severe weather, Madame Carvalho, did good service throughout the season. It was unfortunate that Madame Parepa-Rosa was prevented from returning to Covent Garden, by illness; her place was ill filled by Madame Csillag and Madame Fabbri. Madame Monbelli made no progress as a stage singer; she was superseded in the 'Etoile du Nord' by Fräulein Lieb-

hart, who with a far inferior voice and less-refined method, made much more of the part of *Prasovia* than the French artiste. Mdle. Orgeni was announced, but never appeared, nor did a Signor Paltrinieri show as a tenor; but there was a Signor Urio, who might just as well have been absent. Signor Mongini's shouts and howls as *Otello* were dispensed with after three representations of that Rossinian masterpiece, in which Madame Patti's *Desdemona* was a real success. Signor Naudin was the artistic, working tenor of the season—never great, except in the 'Africaine,' but always prepared and perfect in his delineations. Mdle. Sessi made no way; her sky-rocket flights became familiar, and she had nothing else to fall back upon; she could not create a character, and the immobility of her features is fatal to the facial expression required for a tragedian. Another very bad actress, with no stage presence, was the contralto, Signora Scalchi, who, with some good notes in her voice, failed, if taken as a successor to the late Madame Didier and the actual Madame Trebelli-Bettini. There is no temptation to repeat here the criticisms on the shortcomings of the execution of the various works; their number, and the fact that the performances were changed almost nightly, sufficiently account for the marked deterioration of the *ensemble*, and we need not fasten the blame absolutely on the fact of there being two musical directors, who were truly non-conductors. Opinions differ as to the claims to distinction of Signori Vianesi and Bevilgnani, but at all events critics are unanimous in declaring that they are both inefficient. Some of our contemporaries console us by the prospects of a better future; perhaps so: when things come to the worst, as they have done this season, there may be a chance of amendment.

### CONCERTS.

WHATEVER have been the shortcomings of the Royal Academy of Music in former times, a reaction has taken place in its favour since the management has been placed principally in the hands of the professors. The amateur element, which, in its early days, was of great assistance in securing funds, disappeared, and patronage has been superseded by the legitimate influence of ability in the teaching departments. The Academy was opened in 1822; it has passed through perilous periods,—its system has been severely assailed; but now, in 1871, the present Principal, once a pupil, Sir Sterndale Bennett, was enabled, last Saturday, to assure Mrs. Gladstone, who distributed the prizes to the fortunate students, that at no period had the institution been in a more flourishing condition. This satisfactory statement was made at a concert given in the Hanover Square Rooms, which was conducted by Mr. John Hullah, who began his studies at the Academy. We may remind the opponents of the institution that, whilst honourable mementoes of the services rendered to it by the two former Principals,—Mr. Cipriani Potter, who still lives, and by Mr. Charles Lucas, who is no more,—have been subscribed for liberally, there is also a testimonial in progress to the present head of the establishment. The Academy should be flourishing, when the students and their friends display such earnest feeling towards the managers. The policy of criticizing the performances of the students is doubtful; if there be too much praise, it will act prejudicially by preventing future study, for pupils are too apt to conceive themselves to be artists when they are far from having attained to such rank; and if there be severity exercised in testing their qualifications, discouragement may follow. The pupils must be satisfied with the presentation of their silver medals and letters of commendation: these are their passports for future glory when they begin their artistic career. Those interested in learning the names of the winners of Saturday's honours can find them in the columns of our contemporaries. There was, however, one very long notice of a morning concert of professional students, given in St. George's Hall last Saturday, to which our attention has been called, inasmuch as



it contains a sneering remark as to the wife of the Prime Minister distributing prizes to the pupils of the Royal Academy of Music. The notice in question is headed the "London Academy of Music," but our Correspondent need not feel surprise or annoyance at its tone. The said "London Academy" is not a chartered institution; it is nothing more nor less than the private speculation of Dr. Wyld, who is the owner of St. George's Hall, and who naturally prefers to praise the doings of the school which he directs, rather than the progress of the institution of which he was once a pupil, and is now an opponent. The "London Academy of Music" and its scholars have no more claim to be noticed in the papers than any private establishment at Camberwell or Holloway; but if Dr. Wyld can secure a puff of his private undertaking, he would be exhibiting extraordinary self-denial if he did not avail himself of the advantages of publicity when he has not to pay for the advertisement. It must be remembered that the New Philharmonic Society's Concerts are held in St. George's Hall, and that the title of the ancient Philharmonic Society was too tempting a bait for a concert speculator to neglect. However deplorable, from the Art point of view, this kind of rivalry may be, it should be remembered that even in the competition between musical societies and elementary schools, titles may be turned to account just as familiar marks and brands are used to popularize the sale of goods. There is, however, no ground for alarm—the Royal Academy of Music will not be taken to be the London Academy of Music, no more than the New Philharmonic Society will ever be mistaken for the ancient Philharmonic Society. Not even the genius of a Gresham Professor of Music can seriously damage old-established institutions by this sort of opposition.

The sixth and final concert given by the Society of Arts in the Royal Albert Hall, in aid of a National Training School for Music, took place last Wednesday, conducted by Sir Michael Costa. The programme comprised three overtures, Auber's 'Fra Diavolo,' Mendelssohn's 'Caves of Fingal,' and Weber's 'Jubilee.' Mr. W. T. Best performed Handel's Concerto, No. 1,—the same work which he played at the Crystal Palace, but with the marked advantage of a much superior instrument at Kensington. Signor Siviroti executed two movements of Paganini's 'Clochette,' besides his violin fantasia, 'Folies Espagnoles.' The solo singers were Mesdames Tietjens and Carola, Signori Prudenza, Mendioroz, and Agnesi.

At the Crystal Palace concert, last Saturday, a recital took place, under the direction of Herr Manns, of Mozart's 'Nozze di Figaro'; the principal parts sung by Mesdames Tietjens, Sinico, and Léon Duval, Signori Agnesi, Foli, and Caravaglia.

### Musical Gossip.

THE season of Her Majesty's Opera at Drury Lane Theatre will terminate next Saturday (the 5th of August). Mdlle. Marimon, who re-appeared, after her illness, last Tuesday, in Donizetti's 'Figlia del Reggimento,' will repeat her delineation of Maria next Monday, and is announced to sing the part of the Sonnambula, for the last time, this evening (Saturday). On Thursday, Meyerbeer's 'Robert le Diable' was in the bills, with some alterations in the cast, Madame Sinico replacing Mdlle. Murska as the Princess, Signor Vizzani superseding Signor Nicolini as Robert, and Mdlle. Ricois taking the character of Elena, the Abbess, vice Mdlle. Fioretti. Not one of these changes can be pronounced to be an improvement. Donizetti's 'Anna Bolena' is at last underlined for next Tuesday.

We are assured by a Correspondent, that the withdrawal of the production of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's oratorio, 'St. John the Baptist,' from the selection of works to be performed at the Gloucester Musical Festival, next September, has not arisen from any objection on the part of the Dean and Chapter; and that the Stewards were anxious to have the production executed, which was quite

ready for performance, having been completed five months. On the proposal and recommendation of Dr. Wesley, the Cathedral organist, and conductor of the Festival, the work, in fact, was accepted. The cause of its withdrawal was, that the chief part is written for a baritone voice,—probably under the impression that Mr. Santley, who is going to the United States, would sing it. But on the part being offered to the Bass who has been engaged, he not only refused it, as being out of his register, but, as we are assured, declined the composer's fair proposal to alter it and adapt it to the compass of the singer, whose answer was, that it was not change of notes he required, but that the whole part should be re-constructed, as that would be necessary to bring it within his range. Mr. Macfarren did not, therefore, withdraw his oratorio, but it is not to be given, because, with the means at command,—that is, with the two basses who are engaged,—its performance is impossible, as would be that of a violin quartet without a violoncello-player, or a pianoforte concerto without a pianist. This is certainly a curious state of things: if the two basses were unequal to the task of doing justice to Mr. Macfarren's music, surely the Festival funds could stand the engagement of a third artist, competent to do justice to the chief part.

PRINCE BISMARCK has presented Herr Karl Wilhelm, the composer of the 'Wacht am Rhein,' with the sum of 1,000 thalers. In the letter which accompanied the gift, the Prince expresses a hope that he may be able to send the composer a similar sum annually.

In Naples, at the Fondo Theatre, the 'Conte Ory,' and Cimarosa's 'Matrimonio Segreto,' have been performed. At the Teatro Nuovo the 'Bella Elena' is very successful. At the Politeama of Genoa, Signor Bacchini's 'Quadro Parlante,' and Signor Petrella's 'I Promessi Sposi,' are amongst the new operas to be given. At the Principe Umberto Theatre, the revived opera of the late Signor G. B. Ferrari (who died at an early age in 1845), entitled 'Gli ultimi Giorni di Salì,' has, according to the *Rivista Europea*, been very successful. From the same authority we learn that Signor Usiglio's new opera, 'La Scomessa,' has been moderately successful at Milan.

### DRAMA

#### ROYALTY THEATRE.

As a dramatist, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold has almost faded from public memory. Many years have elapsed since the production of his last play, and his name has in the meanwhile become honourably associated with works of a different class. In his new venture, 'Cupid in Waiting,' a three-act comedy, produced on Saturday last at the Royalty Theatre, he has made the curious mistake of taking up the stage at the point whereat, a score years ago, he left it. His work is accordingly out of date, and conveys the idea of having been written contemporaneously with 'Cool as a Cucumber' and 'The Chatterbox.' 'Cupid in Waiting' has little in it suited to the tastes and requirements of the modern playgoer, and, in spite of the favourable reception it obtained, can scarcely hope to hold possession of the stage. Much of the dialogue is clever, though old-fashioned, and the characters are depicted with remarkable accuracy and skill. Here, however, all that can be said in praise ends. The drama has no backbone, and is as flabby and ungainly as would be a human being deprived of such support. About the time of Charles the Second, a class of pieces on which was bestowed the title of "humours" obtained some slight vogue. These sought to afford amusement by the portrayal of individual eccentricity rather than the representation of any conflict of emotion or interest. To this class of productions Mr. Jerrold's play belongs. Whenever any amusement is afforded the audience, the action is suspended in order to exhibit individual peculiarities. These are sufficiently ingenious and diverting to save from the charge of dullness the play in which they appear, but are certainly not enough to exalt it into a

moderately good drama. Act 1 shows a penniless money-hunter about to marry the daughter of a match-making mother, who has invested remote expectations with the character of realities, and who passes for rich, though she is, in fact, burdened with debts. A second tableau shows the rage of the duped husband, who deserts his wife and goes to America. Tableau three shows his return, rich and penitent. On this slight framework Mr. Jerrold has hung some amusing situations. The fun depends principally upon the behaviour of an enamoured waiter, who goes into ecstasies over everything that has come from the hands of his fair mistress, the cook. This character was played with great spirit, though with some exaggeration, by Mr. Arthur Williams. As the principal character in a farce, the part might rank as an excellent creation. In a comedy, however, it is quite out of place; and the manner in which the action halts in order to afford opportunity for the display of the waiter's eccentricity is opposed to all rules of Art. Mr. Henry Forrester and Miss Kemp played the hero and heroine of the piece. Miss Fanny Leng gave a clever, if ultra-realistic, representation of a maid-servant.

#### OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. BYRON's new extravaganza, 'Giselle; or, the Sirens of the Lotus Lake,' is a curiously hybrid production, not wholly wanting, however, in grace and delicacy. It is written partly in prose, partly in blank verse, and partly in rhyme; and it affords room for some pretty and suggestive scenes. So many forced puns and absurdities of the kind, however, does it introduce, it is difficult to treat it as a serious work. In the scene in which Giselle lures her lover to destruction, more perception of genuine burlesque spirit than is common in works of its class is displayed; and the action throughout is free from the coarseness which sinks this class into the lowest stages of dramatic degradation. Miss E. Farren played with remarkable spirit and life the principal character. Miss Hughes and Mr. Garden supported other parts. Mr. Belmore, one of the best and most conscientious of modern actors, was wholly lost in a rôle altogether outside the range of his talents. No greater mistake can be made than obliging "character-actors" to play in burlesque. 'Giselle' was favourably received.

#### QUEEN'S THEATRE.

SIR CHARLES YOUNG, to whom is owing a version of one of M. Barrière's pieces, produced at the Princess's Theatre some months ago, has followed suit with a second adaptation from the same author, which was given on Wednesday morning at the Queen's Theatre. Some ingenuity is shown in transferring to English boards the curious gallery of eccentrics M. Barrière collected in 'Les Parisiens de la Décadence,' and the action shows in the adapter considerable knowledge of construction. 'Charms,' however, as the piece is called, cannot claim to rank as a "new and original" comedy-drama, by which title it is disingenuously announced. If characters and story cannot be traced to one play, they are, at least, assignable to one author. The dialogue is good in points, but diffuse, and the termination of the story is unnecessarily deferred. 'Charms' was badly acted in the stronger parts, and fairly sustained so far as the subordinate characters are concerned. Departing a second time from the custom with regard to new pieces, Sir Charles Young has produced his venture, 'Charms,' in the same manner as 'Shadows,' its predecessor, at a morning performance.

#### Dramatic Gossip.

THE death is announced of Mr. Frank Matthews, in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Matthews's first appearance in London took place so long ago as 1829, when he played, at the English Opera-House, Waldeck, in 'The Bottle Imp.' His progress was slow, and it was not till 1844, when at the Lyceum, then under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, he appeared in adaptations of various

novels of Charles Dickens, that he became known to the general public. Among his most meritorious performances may be mentioned *Pecksniff*; *Crepin*, in 'The Wonderful Woman'; and *Adam Brock*, in 'Charles XII.'

A MEETING of gentlemen connected with literature and the stage was held, on Monday last, at the Local Governments Act Office, Whitehall, when a determination to strive for a national theatre worthy of the name was formed, and a Committee, for the purpose of carrying out a scheme of the kind, was appointed, with power to add to its number.

THE Variétés Theatre, the company of which is in London, will re-open on the 1st of September.

MR. STRANGE, according to *L'Orchestre*, has acquired definitely possession of the Châtelet.

At the Théâtre Français, on the return of the Comédie Française to Paris, a Dramatic and Literary Matinée was given by its members for the benefit of those who had become orphans through the late war. Amongst the principal items of the programme were—the Conference held by M. Legouvé, and entitled, 'Les Épaves du Naufrage'; the 'Prière pour la France,' written by M. Pailleron, and recited by Madame Favart; the verses 'La Robe,' by M. Manuel, recited by M. Coquelin; and Alfred de Musset's 'Une Nuit d'Octobre,' by M. Delaunay and Madame Favart.

A NEW comédietta, by M. De Lépine, has been produced at the Palais Royal, with the title of 'Le Sapeur et la Maréchale.' It is a piece of absurdity, founded upon the supposed adventures of a lady of rank, who conceives and realizes a desire of riding in an omnibus, finds she has left her purse at home, and receives the assistance of a *sapeur*. A more than usual measure of Palais Royal freedom of speech characterizes the dialogue.

It is stated in the *Gaulois* that, in place of the subvention hitherto accorded to the Odéon, the Gymnase, and the Vaudeville, a premium of 100,000 francs will be offered to the house which, during the year, shall produce the best drama.

A MONUMENT to Alexandre Dumas is to be erected in his birthplace, Villers-Cotterets. M. Michel Masson, Secretary of the Société des Gens de Lettres, undertakes to receive subscriptions.

AMONGST the Paris theatres which have been closed during the last few days for the rehearsal of new pieces, are the Ambigu, for the production of 'La Voluse d'Enfants'; the Châtelet, which will give 'Vingt Ans après'; and the Cluny Theatre, which is rehearsing 'Les Gardes Forestiers.'

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS fils is at present at Puys, putting the finishing touch to two pieces for the Gymnase. The first piece is in three acts, and is to be called 'La Princesse George'; the second, which is in one act, is entitled 'La Visite de Noce.'

'L'AILE DU CORBEAU,' a *bouffonnerie*, by two actors of the Comédie Française, MM. Lafontaine and Géraud, is in rehearsal at the Vaudeville. MM. Delannoy, Saint-Germain, Colson, and Mdle. Lovely have parts in it.

#### ANTIQUARIAN NOTES.

*Friars in England.*—There is only one Order of Friars, besides the four great Societies of Black, Grey, White, and Austin Friars, which held any position of importance in mediæval England, so as to be probably that wanted by Mr. Skeat. This was the order of Trinitarian Friars, modified from the original Trinitarian Monks, founded by John de Matha and Felix de Valois, about 1198. Their special work was the redemption of captives, particularly those in Moslem hands. There was but one other society of the kind in England, to wit, the Crutched Friars. But of the thirty-three friaries in England dissolved by Henry the Eighth, seven belonged to the Trinitarians, and but two to the Crutched Friars.

R. F. LITTLEDALE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. H. G.—R. F. L.—H. M. W.—E. F.—P. O. B.—L. R. H.—T. H. L. L.—T. E.—Ed. M. S.—received.

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The Insurance of Individual Interests, when the Colliery, as a whole, is not insured.  
The Insurance of Provision for Widows, Children, and dependent Relatives of Colliers killed by Accidents in Collieries.

CHIEF OFFICERS.

Actuarial Department—William Farr, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Somerset House.

Mining and Mineral Department—Robert Hunt, Esq., F.R.S., Mining Record Office, Jernyn-street, St. James's.

Solicitors—Messrs. Tucker, New & Langdale, 4, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.

Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells & Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C.

Brokers—Messrs. Coates & Hanks, 21, Gresham-street, E.C.

Auditors—Messrs. Turquand, Young & Co., 16, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.

Secretary (pro tem.)—Stephen Sleigh, Esq.

Temporary Offices—2, AUSTIN FRIARS, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Applications for Shares, and for the Establishment of Agencies and Local Boards, will be received by the Secretary, STEPHEN SLEIGH, Esq., No. 2, Austin-friars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., and by the Bankers and Brokers of the Company, of whom Prospectuses may be obtained.

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# ISSUE OF 5,000 PERPETUAL EIGHT PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES OF £100 EACH,

(With right to further Dividends as hereinafter referred to,)

OF THE

## NANTYGLO AND BLAINA IRONWORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).

Price of Issue, Par; or £100 for each Preference Share, payable as follows:—

£10 on each Preference Share, payable on Application.	
15 " " "	Allotment.
25 " " "	1st October, 1871.
25 " " "	1st December, 1871.
25 " " "	1st February, 1872.
£100	

Or at the option of Subscribers the whole amount can be paid up on allotment.

### DIRECTORS.

The Right Honourable W. N. MASSEY, London, *Chairman.*

JAMES CARLTON, Esq., Manchester, *Deputy-Chairman* (Messrs. Carlton, Walker, Watson & Co.), *Chairman of the Blaينا Iron and Coal Company (Limited).*  
 Lieut.-Colonel P. T. FRENCH, *Chairman of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, London.*

JOHN GRAVE, Esq., the Mayor of Manchester, Mount House, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.

SIR JOSEPH HERON, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

LORD HENRY G. LENNOX, M.P., London.

JOHN RICHARDSON, Esq., Manchester and London (Messrs. Richardson & Trevor), *Director of the Blaينا Iron and Coal Company (Limited).*

E. J. REED, Esq. C.B. (late Chief Constructor of Her Majesty's Navy), London.

### BANKERS.

The LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, 20, Lombard-street, E.C., London.

The NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, 112, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C., London, and their Branches.

The BANK OF SCOTLAND, Edinburgh, and its Branches.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. BISCHOFF, BOMPAS &amp; BISCHOFF, 4, Great Winchester-street-buildings, E.C., London.

SECRETARY—JOHN ROBERTS, Esq.

OFFICES—84, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C., LONDON.

The Directors of the Nantyglo and Blaينا Ironworks Company (Limited) are prepared to receive applications for 5,000 Perpetual 8 per cent. Preference Shares of 100l. each, which are entitled to dividend in preference and priority to any dividend on the ordinary share capital of the Company, with a further right to participate in the surplus profits, after 8 per cent. per annum has been paid on the ordinary share capital.

The price of issue of the Preference Shares—now offered for subscription—is par, namely, 100l. for each Preference Share, payable at the dates before mentioned, or, at the option of subscribers, the whole amount may be paid up on allotment.

Until the Preference Shares are fully paid up, dividend will accrue on each instalment from the date of payment of the same; or if they are fully paid up on allotment, the preferential dividend at 8 per cent. per annum will accrue on the full 100l., payable half-yearly.

The above 5,000 Preference Shares constitute the whole of the Preference Share Capital of the Company, and no dividend can be paid on the Ordinary Share Capital until 8 per cent. has in each year been duly paid upon the Preference Shares.

When the Ordinary Shares have received 8 per cent., all surplus profits will be divisible rateably amongst the Preference and Ordinary Shareholders, which, upon the capital of the Company as hereinafter referred to, will give two-thirds to the Preference Shareholders and one-third to the Ordinary Shareholders.

This valuable condition will, it is expected, materially add to the revenue of the Preference Shareholders, as, according to the estimate given below, the net earnings of the Company would admit of a considerable further dividend to them over and above the 8 per cent. Preferential Dividend.

Scrip Certificates will be issued on allotment, exchangeable for Share Certificates when fully paid up.

The Allotment of the Preference Shares will take place in the following order:

First—To persons who desire to pay up in full on allotment for investment.

Second—The applications of persons who desire to pay up by instalments will be next considered.

Should the whole amount of the Preference Shares be applied for by persons desiring to pay up in full on allotment, no issue will be made to applicants wishing to pay up by instalments.

If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full forthwith without deduction.

The Report and Valuation of Messrs. William Bird & Co. on the Properties of the Company; the Agreements for Purchase, Plans, &c., of the Estates; and also the Articles of Association, can be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors.

Applications must be made in the enclosed form, and be accompanied by a remittance of 10l. for each Preference Share applied for, and can be forwarded to either of the Bankers of the Company, or to the Secretary, John Roberts, Esq., at the Company's Offices.

Prospectuses may be obtained of the Secretary of the Company, at the Offices, 84, King William-street, E.C., London, and of all Stock-Brokers.

Offices—84, King William-street, E.C., London,  
July 25, 1871.

This Company is formed to purchase the whole of the celebrated works known as the Nantyglo and Blaينا Iron and Coal Works, lately the property of Messrs. Joseph & Crawshaw Bailey, and also the entire properties owned by the Blaينا Iron and Coal Works Company (Limited), and known as Blaينا, Cwm Celyn, and Trostrae, all situated in Monmouthshire and Breconshire, with a view to amalgamate the whole, and work the same under the management of one Company.

With properties of such reputation it is not necessary to enlarge upon their merits. Messrs. Bailey, who have owned the first-mentioned properties for about half a century, having realized from them an ample fortune, whilst the Blaينا Company is in full tide of prosperity.

Messrs. Bailey having decided to retire from active business, the opportunity has been afforded of acquiring properties which otherwise would be unattainable, while the proximity of the Blaينا Company's works, which immediately adjoin the former, will, by the union of both properties, enable them to be advantageously developed and rendered more productive, with important economy and saving in the working of each, which will result greatly to the benefit of the new Company.

James Carlton, Esq., the Chairman of the Blaينا Company, and John Richardson, Esq., a Director of the same Company, have consented to join the Board of the new Company, thus securing the valuable connexions and experience of the Blaينا Company to the new undertaking with the transfer of their entire property and assets.

The detailed Report accompanying the Prospectus, by Messrs. William Bird & Co., will give some idea of the magnitude of the properties, and furnishes the following facts.

The Estates contain about 2,000 acres of Freehold Land and about 3,000 acres Leasehold, making a total estimated acreage of about 5,000 acres.

Communication by means of the Great Western, London and North-Western, Rhymney, Monmouthshire, and other railways, as well as canal accommodation, is afforded with every principal port and station in the kingdom.

The properties produce coal, ironstone, limestone, fireclay, and all material necessary for the manufacture of pig iron, castings, and wrought iron.

The quantity of coal and ironstone obtainable on the estate may be deemed inexhaustible; the quantity of coal is estimated at above 170 million tons, and ironstone 50 million tons.

At Blaينا the production of pig iron has averaged over 600 tons per week, and at Nantyglo and Beaufort it is stated to be about 1,000 tons per week.

About 650 tons of finished iron per week is produced at Nantyglo, and the machinery and plant, as will be seen by the Report, is extensive enough to increase largely this make of pig and wrought iron, as the existing puddling and heating furnaces suffice to turn out 900 tons of finished iron per week.

At Blaينا the existing forge and mill power is capable of producing 700 tons of finished iron weekly, and by merely increasing the supply of puddled iron, the mills will be able to roll more than 500 tons per week.

The number of puddling furnaces upon the estate is 126, and all other machinery and plant in similar proportions, in good working order, the whole forming, perhaps, the most extensive and complete ironworks in England. Some idea may be formed of the extent when it is mentioned that the locomotive permanent way lines and sidings, with underground tramways, are estimated at about 300 miles in length.

A distinct feature of these properties are the extensive collieries, in active work, which, in addition to supplying the requirements of the works, could, with a moderate expenditure for the necessary plant—the whole of the pumping and other engines and machinery being in working order, and sufficiently powerful for all requirements—be put in a position to sell many thousands of tons of coal per month, and still leave a large area for sub-letting, and so secure a most important and certain income in royalties.

The limestone quarries, forming part of the estates, are very conveniently situated, and yield an ample supply at a very low rate. Fireclay for furnace-bricks, and ordinary clay for brick-making, are also obtained from the estates at a low cost.

The Capital of the Company consists of 500,000l. perpetual 8 per cent. Preference Shares, in 5,000 shares of 100l. each—now offered for subscription—and 250,000l. Ordinary Shares, in 2,500 shares of 100l. each.

The terms upon which the whole of the properties, plant, machinery, stock, &c., have been agreed to be acquired by this Company are 650,000l. (subject to 200,000l. mortgage at 5 per cent. per annum), the vendors agreeing to accept 400,000l. in cash and 250,000l. in Ordinary Shares—being the whole of the Ordinary Share Capital above mentioned. The vendors have

agreed to pay all expenses incidental to the establishment of the Company.

After thus paying for the properties there will remain the sum of 100,000l. available in cash for the working capital of the Company.

It will be seen by the Report and Valuation of Messrs. William Bird & Co., that they estimate the value of the respective properties in the aggregate at 1,670,108l., from which it will appear that the terms of purchase by this Company are exceedingly favourable.

An approximate idea of the value of the property may be arrived at by the statement in the Report, that the rental from surface and land, ground-rents, rents of cottages, royalties—including those payable on the Company's own consumption—with shops, managers' houses, &c. (in all upwards of 1,500 in number), is estimated at upwards of 32,000l. per annum, exclusive of profits from the works proper.

From the same document it appears that, on the basis of the profit earned last year by the smaller of the two ironworks, and the calculated profit of the probable increased get and sale of coal, and of the sub-letting portions of the Freehold, a total net profit, after paying all ground-rents on leases, may be anticipated of 100,000l. per annum, making a total of upwards of 132,000l. per annum, which, after paying interest (10,000l.) on the mortgage, would leave a net income of 122,000l. per annum, equal to three times the amount required for the payment of the dividend on the Preference Shares.

After the payment of such dividend there would remain a balance of—say 80,000l., out of which, 8 per cent. per annum would be payable to the Ordinary Shareholders, absorbing 20,000l., and leaving a surplus of 60,000l. available for further division among the Preference and Ordinary Shareholders, which would admit of a material addition to the fixed Preferential Dividend; thus affording a home investment, well secured, and yielding the prospect of an unusually remunerative return to the shareholders.

By order of the Board,

JOHN ROBERTS, Secretary.  
84, King William-street, London, 25th July, 1871.

ISSUE OF 5,000 PERPETUAL 8 PER CENT PREFERENCE SHARES OF 100l. EACH, OF THE NANTYGLO AND BLAINA IRONWORKS COMPANY (LIMITED). Price of Issue—Par, or 100l. per Preference Share.

### FORM OF APPLICATION.

(To be retained by the Bankers).

To the Directors of The Nantyglo and Blaينا Ironworks Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your credit at your bankers the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds, being 10l. per share on my application for Preference Shares of 100l. each, bearing 8 per cent. Preferential Dividend, of the Nantyglo and Blaينا Ironworks Company (Limited), I request you to allot to me that or any less number of the said Preference Shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same, and to pay the balance in respect of such Preference Shares, in terms of the Prospectus, dated the 25th day of July, 1871.

Name (in full).....  
 Address.....  
 Profession (if any).....  
 Date..... 1871.

Signature.....

(Addition to be signed by applicant desiring to pay up all the instalments on allotment.)

I desire to pay up my subscription in full on allotment, thereby entitling me to Preferential Dividend at 8 per cent. per annum on the full 100l. per share, and a priority in the allotment.

Signature.....

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